THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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EPEW'S SPEECH.

Says the United States Is a Lawyer's Government.

R IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY.

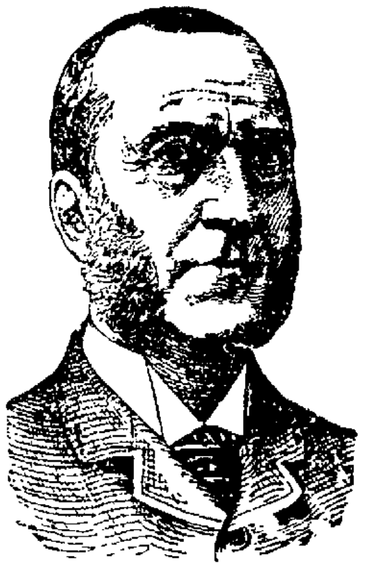
ll the Transports and Navies of the World Could Not Land Upon Our Shores an Army That Could March a Hundred Miles Inland and Ever Return to Their Ships.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The annual session of the State Bar association opened at Odd Fellows hall in the presence of a large number of auditors. President M. H. Robertson presided. The address of the evening was delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew on "Patriotism and [illegible], the Lawer's Duty." He said in part:

Ours is a lawyers' government. Twenty of our presidents have been lawyers, as were 25 of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence and 30 of the 55 members of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. A large majority of the members of both houses of congress, and of both houses of the legislatures of the several states have always been and still are members of the profession.

The checks and safeguards against revolutionary action which distinguish the institutions of the United States from those of all other democracies are the fruits of the wisdom and foresight of great minds trained to the law.

The greatest ministers and leaders for peace whom I ever met were the generals whose fame fills the world and whose victories were in our civil strife—Grant and Sherman and Sheridan. During the whole of their lives after the war they were the apostles and preachers of peace. There are occasions when war is both right and necessary, and a nation must embark upon it without counting the consequences, but the issue of battle is never certain, nor does the arbitrament of war always end in right or justice.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The United States is the only nation so situated that it can with honor and safety move along the pathway of peace for an international court of arbitration. We have no fear of the countries to the south or to the north of us, and it is 3,000 miles across the ocean to the nearest seaport of any European power. So it has been our prosperity, because of one hundred and two years of peace and only five years of war, so free have we been from the strifes which have exhausted the resources of Europe that the taxing power of the government has not been touched for any purpose the real and personal property represented in our seventy thousand millions of dollars of accumulated wealth.

According to the census of 1890 we have [illegible] fighting men. The experience of the civil war has shown that from them could be speedily mobilized and instructed in three months 3,000,000 soldiers. All the transports and navies of the world could not land upon our shores an army which could march 100 miles from the seacoast or ever return to their ships. With all the world in arms against us the vast interior of our continent, except in industrial and economic phases, would know nothing of the trouble and never see a foreign uniform—except on a prisoner of war. Secure in our isolation, supreme in our resources unequaled in our reserves and free from dangerous neighbors, we occupy among the nations of the globe a position so exalted and safe that to compare us with other countries would be absurd. The statesman or the politician who really fears for the safety of this country is a fool. The statesman or politician who does not fear (because he knows better) and who yet preaches of our weakness and our vulnerability, is a demagogue, and he insults the intelligence of the American people.

This great reservoir of force for all purposes—the American republic—this mighty engine of war and most beneficent power for peace on the face of the globe, can extend the right hand of fellowship to warring brethren across the Atlantic and promulgate with honor and dignity a scheme for international tribunal and lead in the movement.

Had there been an international court of arbitration in the Venezuelan matter, Lord Salisbury could not have pleaded that there was a boundary line embracing territory so long and unquestionably held by the British that they could not in honor submit the question of their title to the court. The idea of securing at an early date an international court representing and embracing all the nations of Europe and of North and South America, is probably at present utopian.

It is possible for Great Britain and the United States, out of this present difficulty, to create a tribunal of international law and [illegible] which shall be in perpetual session, whose members shall be selected with such care and dignity shall receive such recognition and whose reputation shall be so great [illegible] can submit to it any question and [illegible] to its decision with safety and [illegible].

American Seed Association.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—The executive committee of the American Seed association met in its annual meeting in this city and elected officers.

Wellington Agreed Upon.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—Congressman George L. Wellington was nominated by the Republican legislative caucus to succeed Charles H. Gibson in the United States senate.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

[illegible], N. C., Jan. 22.—A cotton gin boiler exploded near here, killing [illegible] and Walter Gunter. Gil- [illegible] father was badly bruised.

Turf Winners.

NEW ORLEANS—David, Midstar, Marquise, [illegible].

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Several Cities Visited by Fires, Causing Heavy Losses.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The 4-story building at 41 Broadway, occupied by Aloe & Company, opticians and dealers in surgical and electrical instruments, was burned. Loss estimated at $250,000. Three firemen who were working in the basement were crushed beneath falling floors and are thought to be fatally injured if not dead.

Eldorado Seriously Scorched.

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 22.—One-half of the business part of Eldorado, the south side of the square, six brick and two frame buildings, with their contents, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Lumber Plant Burned.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 22. — Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening the Montana Lumber company's plant and lumber yards were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $100,000, partially covered by insurance.

An Incendiary Fire.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22. — The George W. Gale Lumber company's plant was destroyed by incendiary fire together with several freight cars. Loss about $100,000; fully insured.

IS THE QUEEN ALIVE?

Her Alleged Murderers Have Been Tried and Executed.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 22.—The Mohammedan rebellion in the Chinese province of Kansu has been entirely suppressed and the country pacified. There have been many executions, including the leaders of the insurrection.

Another proclamation of vilest nature has been posted throughout the province of Yunnan inciting the people to murder all missionaries, against whom disgusting and disgraceful charges are reiterated. The matter is of the gravest importance and the whole of the powers ought to insist upon the punishment of the officials of the province.

The Japanese Gazette says three Koreans tried for complicity in the murder of the Korean queen were found guilty Dec. 28 and hanged the same evening. Pak Sen, one of the trio, was found guilty of having cut down the queen's body, pouring oil upon her remains and then cremating the body.

WAS WORSE THAN CAIN.

John Grier Killed His Mother, Brother and Adopted Sister.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 22.—About six years ago a log cabin occupied by a family named Grier, outside of this city, was burned, and Mrs. Grier, who was a widow, and her adopted daughter, cremated. A son, William, was also supposed to have been lost in the fire, although no trace of his body could be found in the ruins. Another son, John, escaped. The latter afterward removed to Minneapolis.

A letter has just been received stating that John has been hanged for murdering a man in a saloon in a Minnesota city, and just before the execution he confessed to murdering his brother William while on their way home and then on reaching the cabin fired the place in order to cover up his crime.

Met and Declared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The convention of the Textile Manufacturers' association of the west and south met to discuss the reduction in the cotton and woolen schedules. A series of resolutions was adopted condemning the reductions in the woolen and cotton schedules made in the Wilson tariff bill and declaring in favor of a protective tariff.

Lieutenant Astrup Found Dead.

CHRISTIANA, Jan. 22.—Lieutenant Eyvind Astrup, the Arctic explorer who took part in Lieutenant Peary's Greenland expedition, was found dead in the Lillcelvedal valley, near Jerkip, which he left shortly before Christmas on an expedition into the mountains.

Not Asked to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The report recently published to the effect that the First Presbyterian church of this city had demanded the resignation of the co-pastor, Rev. Allen, to make way for Dr. Talmage, is stated on the best authority to be incorrect.

Service Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Peffer from the committee on pensions reported, without recommendation, his bill granting service pensions to soldiers of the civil war at the rate per month of 1 cent per day for the time served.

One Side of a Bloody Battle Reported.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The column of Major Sanchez has routed the insurgents in the province of Matanzas with bloody fighting. Thirty rebels were killed and 100 were wounded. The latter includes the leader Nunez.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

Here You Have Them Ready For Immediate Consumption.

Venezuela has declared a commercial war against Great Britain.

The chances are that Yale will send a crew to race in England next Summer.

Secretary Smith reports to the house committee on public lands adversely to free homesteads.

President Kruger of Transvaal has granted citizenship to the Uitlanders who supported him in the recent crisis.

Henry Diddlebock of Philadelphia was signed at Atlantic City by President Von der Ahe as manager of the St. Louis ball team.

The creaking of a burglar's wooden leg awoke Mrs. David Long at New Haven, W. Va., and she captured and took the marauder to jail.

At Maysville, Ky., the police judge has adopted the plan to have parents publicly paddle incorrigible children instead of sending them to jail.

The Catholic Benevolent union at Harrisburg, Pa., adopted resolutions upholding the Monroe doctrine, congratulating General Gomez and protesting against Armenian atrocities.

MAY ACT ENGLISH.

House Committee Unfriendly to Monroe Doctrine.

MAJORITY SAID TO BE AGAINST IT.

Talking of Killing the Davis Resolution In Committee to Prevent the Appearance of Any Discord and Minimizing the Friction That Might Result Should It Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The prediction is freely made by members of the house committee on foreign affairs that if the proposed reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine is adopted by the senate and sent over to the house for action it will be allowed to rest quietly in the committee filed. A canvass of more than a majority of both Republican and Democratic members of the committee failed to discover any member who indorses it.

Courtesy to their colleagues of the senate impels the members of the committee in the other house to refrain from putting themselves on record in interviews as opposed to the resolution, but in conversation they do not hesitate to criticise the verbiage of it and to deprecate the policy which brings it forward at this particular time.

One of the foremost authorities on diplomatic matters in the house said that he deemed it very poor diplomacy to take any steps tending to increase the tension between this government and Great Britain in what practically amounted to a crisis.

The committee members think it will be better policy to sidetrack the resolution without any demonstration of disapproval than to make an adverse report upon it to the house. They say that it will be impolitic to evoke any appearance of discord in congress upon a question of foreign policy and that if the concurrence of the house is not to be secured for the resolution, and they believe that it will not be, the friction over it should be minimized.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) presented a new phase of the Cuban question in the senate. He read a telegram from Key West, as follows:

"Marquis Rodriguez was taken from steamer Olivette last Wednesday, Louis Somallien and son also taken at Havana. All American citizens. Get them out of grasp of Spanish authorities."

Mr. Call offered a resolution reciting the arrests and directing the executive authorities to ascertain if any just cause for the arrest existed, and if not to demand their immediate release.

Mr. Call asked Mr. Sherman what was to be done as to another pending resolution asking the state department for the information furnished by United States consuls in Cuba.

Mr. Sherman replied that he regarded the resolution inexpedient. It might endanger the consuls and thousands of lives if confidential communications were made public. The senate should not attempt to draw mysteries—if there were mysteries—from the state department at a time of war. Such action was needless unless the secretary of state was not doing his duty, which was not apparent. Mr. Call did not further press his resolution.

Among the bills passed were these: Pensioning the widow of Major General Carroll at $75 per month and the widow of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Arctic explorer, at $30 monthly; increasing the pension of the widow of Colonel Frederick Dent, sister of General Grant, from $30 to $50 per month; pensioning the widow of Brevet Major General Doubleday at $50 monthly.

A Rupture Imminent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—It is stated that a rupture between Brazil and Italy is imminent, owing to Brazil's tardiness in satisfying Italian claims arising out of the civil war in Brazil. It is reported that the warship Benjamin Constant has started to occupy the island of Trinidad. The Constant is a protected Brazilian cruiser of 2,200 tons displacement.

Men of Brains Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers held its fifth annual meeting here. The association is unanimous in upholding the present patent system of the United States as the best in existence. Some modifications, however, are desired. All the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

To Treat With the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to treat with the Shoshone, Arapahoe and Bannock Indians for the surrender or modification of any rights they may possess to hunt on the public domain.

Receivers Appointed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Judge Dennis has named as receivers for the Woolridge Fertilizer company Messrs. Frank V. Rhodes, John S. Lusk and Julien Henry Lee. The judge fixed the amount of the bond, jointly or separately, at $100,000.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The treasury lost $2,500,000 in gold bars for export, $68,000 in coin and $14,000 in jewelers' bars, making the total loss for the day $2,582,000. This reduces the gold reserve to $50,790,129.

Satterle In New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Frederick W. Satterle, the head of the Keen-Satterle company, whose sensational failure was reported last week and who has been missing since the assignment, is in New York.

Will Protect Their Interests.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Holders of Ohio Southern first mortgage bonds are taking steps to protect their interests in case the plan projected by the reorganization committee should prove unsatisfactory to them.

Catholic Benevolent Union.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—A meeting of state council of the Catholic Benevolent union was held here, with 75 delegates in attendance. Officers were elected.

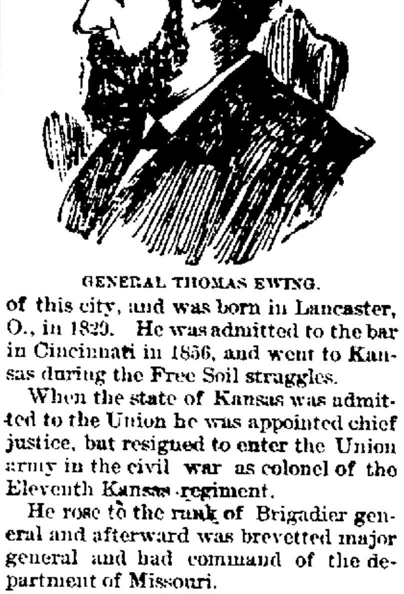
RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

General Thomas Ewing Dies Rather Suddenly In New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—General Thomas Ewing, ex-member of congress from Ohio, is dead. His death was the result of injuries received accidentally yesterday. He had left his home intending to go down town by the elevated road. As he reached Third avenue a cable car passed and he stepped directly behind it, not noticing that one from the opposite direction was right upon him. The corner of the car struck him and he was thrown back several yards, landing on his head. He was carried to his home.

General Ewing has five children, all grown. Mrs. Ewing is still living.

General Ewing was a member of the law firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing



GENERAL THOMAS EWING.

of this city, and was born in Lancaster, O., in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1856, and went to Kansas during the Free Soil struggles.

When the state of Kansas was admitted to the Union he was appointed chief justice, but resigned to enter the Union army in the civil war as colonel of the Eleventh Kansas regiment.

He rose to the rank of Brigadier general and afterward was brevetted major general and had command of the department of Missouri.

He went to Washington in 1866 as the assistant of ex-Secretary of the Interior Browning. He went back to Ohio in 1870 and entered politics.

He was a member of congress from 1877 to 1881, and in 1879 ran for governor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1881 he came to New York and entered the practice of law.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Western Ohio May Be Left In the Cold as a Result of It.

REDKEY, Ind., Jan. 22.—A terrible explosion occurred at the pumping works of the natural gas pipeline company at this place. A 12-inch main was blown out and all the buildings burned. Five men were working at the pumps. Engineer Sam Goodwin of Fairview can not be found. He is supposed to be dead in the burning ruins. Engineer Joe Watkins of Lafayette is fatally burned. The other three men escaped with slight injuries. The main burst and the fire and explosion followed. This cuts off the gas supply of all western Ohio.

To Maintain Parity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Sherman gave notice of amendments to Senator Pugh's concurrent resolution providing for the redemption of United States bonds in silver coin. Mr. Sherman's amendments provide for the recognition of the law declaring the policy of maintaining the parity of gold and silver and require the observance of this principle in carrying the resolution into effect in case it should prss.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—A tremendous explosion of gas occurred in the factory of Frank P. Pflegar & Company, located in the building of English & Mersey, on Crown street. One man was instantly killed by the explosion, two others lost their lives in the fierce fire which followed, the buildings and contents were totally destroyed and a loss of $100,000 was caused.

No Statement Yet.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The firm of Smith & Stoughton, retail shoe dealers, whose failure was announced Monday evening, has as yet made no statement as to the extent of their assets or liabilities, and Mr. Smith of the firm says it will be several days before the exact condition of the business can be ascertained.

Putting In His Time.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Ex-President Harrison was occupied nearly the whole day preparing the final papers in the argument of the Wright irrigation law case, which comes up before the United States supreme court at Washington in a few days.

City Treasurer Short.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 22.—City Treasurer George Johnson Robb is a defaulter to the extent of $9,000, said to be due to speculations in the New York stock market. He is lying in a very precarious condition from heart trouble and will probably die.

The Pallium on Its Way.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A cable from Rome to Archbishop Kain announces that the pallium, the insignia of his archbishopal rank, is now on its way to St. Louis.

The Weather.

For Ohio and Indiana—Cloudy and threatening weather, followed by rain, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia—Cloudy and threatening weather, followed by rain; northwesterly winds.

The Chief End of Man.

"Dear me, Adelbert," said the poet's wife, "this stuff doesn't make sense."

"I know that as well as you do," said the poet. "It isn't intended to make sense. It is to make dollars. It was ordered by a magazine."—Indianapolis Journal.

FLYING SQUADRON

Will Cast Anchor at Beech Haven For the Present.

IT IS HELD ON WAITING ORDERS.

It Is Not Intended to Organize a Second Squadron, and This One Is Not Intended as a Menace to Any Country—It Will Be Ready For Emergency Cases, and For That It Is Held.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Rt. Hon. C. J. Goshen, first lord of the admiralty, addressing the Conservatives at East Grinstead, complimented the admiralty staff upon their splendid organization. He declared no menace to any country was intended by the formation of the flying squadron.

"It will be ready," he continued, "for any emergency, and will remain under the orders of the admiralty rather than of the foreign office. The disposition of it will be guided by naval and not political considerations.

"While the political situation remains as it is, I beg the public, if they hear that the squadron has been sent to any particular quarter, not to imagine that the motive is necessarily a menace against our neighbors or our rivals.

"For the present they proceed to Beech Haven and wait for further orders. It is not intended to organize a second squadron."

PROBABLY MURDERED.

Miss Mary E. Hills, Retired Schoolteacher, Found Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Miss Mary E. Hills, a retired schoolteacher of supposed ample means, was found dead in her cottage at Mamaloneck under circumstances which lead people there to believe she was strangled to death by a robber who came for her money.

Her dress was torn almost from her body and her arms tied together with a stocking. About her neck and thrown over her head was a fur cape. Bruises on the arms and body seem to indicate the theory that Miss Hills was dragged down stairs during the struggle. Everywhere were found evidences of a severe struggle, showing that the woman fought hard for her life.

UNFORTUNATELY POOR.

It Cost Him His Life When the Robbers Discovered It.

FLANDREAU, S. D., Jan. 22.—Four masked men broke into the house of Andrew Erickson, about 14 miles southeast of Flandreau, and demanded his money. Being told he had none they fired on him, wounding him seriously in the head. His son appeared and the murderers turned on him, tearing him almost to pieces with bullets. Four shots took fatal effect and he is now lying at the point of death. There is no clue as yet.

Charged With Embezzlement.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 22.—The county attorney filed a warrant in justice court charging J. W. Williams, president of the Blue Springs bank, with embezzlement, and an officer has been dispatched to Blue Springs to make the arrest. The ground for the arrest is that some time ago Williams received from County Treasurer Frantz a deposit of county funds of $1,000 and made no record of the same upon the books of the bank.

Driven Wild by His Creditors.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A report that a man had jumped from the suspension bridge on Thursday midnight was supported by the finding of a hat on the bridge and by the mysterious disappearance of W. G. Baker from his boarding house. Tuesday a telegram to the police from his home at Dry Ridge, Ky., cleared up the whole matter. He says he was driven wild by his creditors and had to leave mysteriously.

The Strike Spreading.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—Reports from the Hocking valley coal districts indicate that the trouble which has existed there for the past week, and which has been confined to the employes of Job's mine, bids fair to spread to some of the surrounding mines. The latest report states that the men of the new Pittsburg Coal company's mines near Job's are out, but the company deny that their men have quit.

Cannon and Brown Elected.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22.—For United States senators the entire Republican vote in both branches of the legislature was cast for Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, the caucus nominees, excepting one vote for Bennett and one for Goodwin. The Democrats voted for Thatcher and Rawlins.

Ohio Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following Ohio postmasters were confirmed: George T. Roof, Corning; John Riley, Jr., North Amherst; James Ramage, Gibsonburg; John Nesbitt, Chicago; Andrew J. Ewing, McComb; C. E. Boehme, Germantown.

Clara Leaves For Armenia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Miss Clara Barton and her party of Red Cross workers left here for New York preparatory to sailing on the steamer New York for Southampton, on their journey for Turkey to distribute relief to the Armenian sufferers.

The Soo Line Is No Hog.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The local Knights of Pythias played a trump card in their game for a cent-a-mile rate for the national encampment next summer by the announcement that the Soo line and its connections had agreed to grant the much wanted rate.

Clothing Merchant Fails.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—T. H. Miller, clothing and furnishings, has failed. Liabilities, $20,000; assets about the same.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SEVENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY.

In the House.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan 22.—The house convened at 10 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Ashford, amending the mechanics' lien law so as to omit the requirement of filing a copy of plans.

Mr. Snider of Cuyahoga, authorizing probate courts to restore worn out indices.

Mr. Snider of Cuyahoga, amending the burglary laws so as to make four degrees of the crime.

Mr. Means, repealing the workman school law and re-enacting the three school director law.

Mr. Hart, fixing the standard of milk.

Mr. Tracy, abolishing the three days of grace.

Mr. Rochester (by request), giving hamlets the power to control their water supply.

Mr. Richardson, repealing the Morganthaler law applying to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties.

Mr. Heyde, requiring that traction engines shall be fired with coal.

Resolutions introduced:

In the Senate.

COLUMBUS, Jan 22.—A bill by Senator Brown was passed granting ex-Senator J. J. McMackon of Butler a duplicate warrant for $75 on last session's salary. His house was burglarized and the warrant stolen and destroyed.

Senator Shryock introduced a resolution to be referred to congress providing that if a reduction is made in postage, as now proposed, the system of free delivery may be extended to smaller towns and villages.

The senate concurred in the Cleveland "Lexow" resolution as amended by the house.

Mr. Montgomery's bill to change the name of Kalveritsky family of Youngstown raised the question of jurisdiction of the general assembly or the courts in such matters. The bill was passed and the question settled, setting a precedent.

House joint resolution by Mr. Hurd, memorializing congress to submit a constitutional amendment to elect United States senators by direct vote. Adopted.

House joint resolution by Mr. Kelly, providing for printing 8,000 copies of Howe's history of Ohio. Referred to finance committee.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

The Ice Gave Way and They All Went to the Bottom.

OTTAWA, O., Jan. 22.—Near Cubi, situated on the Blanchard river, in the western part of this county, three children of John Shuman, two boys and a girl, and two boys of John Foreman, were playing on the ice. It was soft and broke. Four of them disappeared at once, and the oldest, a boy of 16, attempted to rescue the girl, when he also broke through and was lost. His cries attracted some persons who were passing. They broke the ice and attempted to find the children, but were unsuccessful. The whole village sought for them, but did not find them. The parents are wild with grief.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—The Household Realm Publishing company, Cleveland, capital stock $25,000; the Carthage Volunteer Fire company, No. 1, Carthage; Disciples of Christ, the Christian church, Butler township, Knox county; Home for Aged Women, Lodi.

Held Up by Masked Robbers.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Jan. 22.—Jesse McGugin and William Phillips, while feeding stock, were held up by two masked men and relieved of their rolls, McGugin losing $65 and Phillips $20. McGugin is the farmer who was shot a few weeks ago.

Where the Gold Goes.

WEST UNION, O., Jan. 22.—James Briggs, while tearing down an old building found an earthen vessel containing $200 in old state banknotes and $300 in gold. None of the coins were dated later than 1816.

Free Silver Indorsed.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—The international convention of bricklayers and masons indorsed the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, Cuban belligerency and postal savings banks.

Threatened With Prosecution.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—The Columbus Bicycle company discharged 17 of its men for the alleged reason that they belonged to a union. The company is threatened with prosecution.

Lincoln Banquet Program Arranged.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—The league general committee on Lincoln banquet has arranged the program for the event, which is to be the most elaborate in the history of the league.

Miss Kyler Dead.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—Miss Marie Kyler of Xenia, stenographer in the house of representatives who became insane a few days ago and was sent to the asylum, is dead.

Electrocution Wanted.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—Senator Jones has introduced a resolution directing that investigation be made of capital punishment by electrocution and reported on.

A Rousing Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22. The Anti-Saloon league held a rousing meeting last night, being addressed by Bishop Watterson and other prominent divines.

Scalded to Death.

AKRON, O., Jan. 22.—The 4-year-old daughter of William Miller fell into a tub of boiling water and was scalded to death.

Farmer Drops Dead.

HOPKINSVILLE, O., Jan. 22.—Isaac Harman, an aged farmer, dropped dead while attending a protracted meeting.

Sold Adulterated Goods.

LIMA, O., Jan. 22.—Several druggists and saloon keepers have been arrested here for selling adulterated goods.

Brakeman Crushed to Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—Freeman Carter, brakeman, was crushed to death while making a coupling.

Wound Around a Shaft.

LIMA, O., Jan. 22.—George Cox was wound around a shaft in the steelworks and will die.

Derby Entries Closed.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—The Tennessee derby to be run on the opening day of the spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey club has closed with 133 entries.

Charged With Perjury.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Jan. 22.—Lambert Mace, 60, was arrested, charged with perjury in swearing he did not sell certain clover seed.

Drawing the Line.

The most inquisitive persons often affect indifference regarding the affairs of others and flatter themselves that they are keeping their curiosity well in hand at the very time that they are giving full rein to it. Aunt Jane Jasper belonged to this class. It was her boast that she had "all she could do to 'tend to her own business without meddlin with the affairs of other folks," and that she "never bothered her head about things that did not concern her."

She was one day telling about a conversation she had "struck up" with a woman sitting beside her on a street car.

"She was a real nice appearin woman," said Aunt Jane, "and I thought we might as well be talkin together as settin there mum and glum. So I spoke to her, and she answered back real pleasant, and we talked for three miles.

"I asked her name, and where she lived, and if she was married, and what her husband did, and how many children she had, and I found out all about a family trouble that was worryin her a good deal.

"She was tryin to break her mother's will, and she wasn't on speakin terms with her own brothers and sisters, and her husband and her didn't get along very well together.

"She had on a beautiful diamond ring that she told me cost $200, and she'd an elegant black silk that cost $3 a yard, for I asked her the price of it."

"Did you ask her where she had it made?" asked Aunt Jane's listener, whereupon the old lady bridled visibly and said sharply:

"Why, of course, I didn't! Did you s'pose I'd be that inquisitive?"—Youth's Companion.

Machine All Right.

"I've had a good many typewritten letters," said Mr. Kajones, "but this one from your Uncle Thornton is the worst I ever saw. The words are all jumbled together and he's got hyphens and dashes stuck all through it where they don't belong. He's either a beginner or he's using a mighty poor machine."

"Let me see it," said Mrs. Kajones. "Why, that's Uncle Thornton exactly. He couldn't write any other way. He stutters."—Chicago Tribune.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Jan. 21.

New York.

Beef — Family, $10 00@12 00; extra mess, $8 00; packed, $9 00@10 00. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 4¾@5¼c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard—Western steam, $6 00. Pork—Old mess, $10 75@11 00; family $9 00@11 00; short clear, $11 50@12 50.

Butter—Western dairy, 9@16c; do creamery, 16@25c; do factory, 18@15c; Elgins, 25c; imitation creamery, 14@2[illegible]; state dairy, 13@21½c; creamery, 20@25c. Cheese—State large, 7½@10c; small, 7½@10½c; part skims, 3¼@6c; full skims, 3@3c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 17½@18½c; western fresh 16½@17½c.

Wheat — 76½c. Corn — 36c. Rye — 41@42c. Oats—21½@24½c.

Chicago.

Cattle — Fair to best beeves, $3 25@4 60; stockers and feeders, $2 70@3 75; mixed cows and bulls, $1 60@3 80; Texans, $2 80@4 20; western, $2 15@4 [illegible].

Hogs — Light, $3 90@4 12½; rough packing and shipping, $3 60@3 85; mixed and butchers', $3 90@4 12½; heavy packing and shipping, $3 95@4 05; pigs, $2 50@3 45.

Sheep—Native, $3 50@3 60; western, $3 30@3 60; Texans, $1 60@2 70. Lambs—$4 00@4 65.

Wheat—59⅝c. Corn — 27¾c. Oats—21½c. Rye—36c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 40@4 75; fair to good butchers', $3 80@4 10; bulls, stags and cows, $1 50@3 50.

Hogs—Heavy, $4 10@4 15; medium, $4 25@4 30; roughs, $3 00@3 50.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $3 30@3 50; common, 75c@$2 10; choice lambs, $2 50@4 75; exports, $3 00@3 80.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady.

Hogs—Yorkers, $4 30@4 35; roughs, common to good, $2 50@3 15; mediums and heavies, $4 30@4 35; pigs, $4 25@4 35.

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $2 40@2 85; good prime, $2 40@3 25; common, $2 25@2 50; spring lambs, $4 00@5 00. Veal calves, $6 00@6 75.

Cincinnati.

Wheat — No. 2 red, 69c. Corn — No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Oats — No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—No. 2, 40½c.

Lard—$5 50. Bulk meats—$5 25. Bacon—$6 25.

Hogs—$3 60@4 25. Cattle—$2 50@4 25. Sheep—$1 25@3 65. Lambs—$3 00@4 80.

Toledo.

Wheat—69¼c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 19c. Rye—36½c. Cloverseed—$4 40.

LOOKING FOR A MARK

RUSSIA'S COMMERCE DESTROYERS SPOILING FOR SOMETHING TO DO

But They Had Better Not Step on the British Lion's Tail—Possibility of a Russo Anglo Alliance—A Naval Officer's View of Foreign Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A suggestion which has met with much favor here is that the government of the United States erect in Washington a statue to General Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela. It is by this time generally known that in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, there is a handsome statue of General Washington erected by the admirers in that country of the Father of Our Country. It is a bronze statue, and every anniversary of the birth of Washington it is decorated with flowers amid appropriate ceremonies. If any foreign born hero deserves to have his fame commemorated in the American capital it is certainly Bolivar, who was among the greatest men this hemisphere has produced. Henry Clay, with his usual felicity, called Bolivar "the George Washington of South America." Bolivar was not only a great warrior, but a great civilian leader. He made Venezuela what it is, and history records of him the pleasant fact that when a grateful people made him a gift of $1,000,000, he at once used the money in purchasing the freedom of 1,000 slaves. A coincidence which impressed the Venezuelans greatly was that the message of President Cleveland, announcing to the world our intervention with the Monroe doctrine in behalf of that country against England, was sent to congress on the anniversary of Bolivar's birth.

It is held that it would be a graceful act for the American congress to recognize the exalted character and distinguished services of Bolivar, and also reciprocate the honor paid our own Washington by the Venezuelans, by appropriating money for the erection of a statue to Bolivar in the capital of this republic. There is a statue of Bolivar in Central park, New York, but not even a bust of him exists in Washington. So far no foreigner has had a statue erected in his honor in this city, but in the national valhalla, as the gallery of statuary in the capitol is sometimes called, is a bust of Kosciusko. If there is no precedent in favor of the erection of an outdoor statue to a foreign hero, there is certainly no good reason why such a precedent should not now be established, and the suggestion has met with a favorable response here.

The Dogs of War.

For some weeks statesmen and diplomatists have been eagerly watching the field of foreign politics. The chance of war between Germany and England, the intentions of Russia and of France and the dreadful situation in the Levant have all formed topics of frequent discussion. A naval officer told me that he believed Russia and England would soon come to blows, and he told me of a remarkable map which the Russian authorities had some time ago made with infinite patience and care. They prepared a chart of the world's commerce, showing the lanes through which it passed and indicating by spheres the points at which the tonnage appeared greatest. One of the largest of these spheres was near the entrance to the Irish sea. Another large one was in the English channel. Still another was in the Mediterranean, near the entrance to the Suez canal. But the largest sphere of all, indicating that at that point the movement of commercial tonnage was greatest and that there could be found the richest mark for Russia's cruisers and commerce destroyers, was off the southern shore of Long Island. In other words, the keen Russians had made a chart of the spots at which the commerce of the world was most vulnerable and at which they could do the most damage in case they should decide to let slip the dogs of war.

Another peculiar fact was given me by this naval officer. He said the Russian naval authorities had some time ago made soundings of the deep bays along the coast of Maine. Along that coast, as is well known, there is a great number of small, deep bays, in which ships of war could lie safely at anchor. The Russian naval representatives made soundings and surveys in these bays in order to be able to report to their superiors. At this very moment the Russians are in possession of all the data necessary to their operations along that coast. No one believes this information was gathered with any idea of using it against the United States, but wholly for use against England in case of war. It is remembered that at Halifax the English have a fortified naval station, and it is from that point they would send out their fleets in the western waters. It is surmised by the experts that the Russians prepared themselves for a rendezvous along the Maine coast in order to be the better able to prey upon English transatlantic commerce (for most of the tonnage passing Long Island is in English bottoms), and also from those safe havens to make an attack upon Halifax.

Peace or War?

Still another view which I have heard exploited much of late by well informed diplomats is that Russia and England will soon make an alliance, offensive and defensive. It is pointed out that these two great nations are not really rivals in any general sense. They are rivals only where their frontiers chance to come together in Asia. The absence of rivalry between them is on account of the difference between their national policies. Russia has no colonies and little foreign commerce. She seeks no over sea power. She is not a rival of England in colonization and trade, as Germany is. On the other hand, Russia's policy has always been a land policy.

If Russia and England go to war, they will eat one another up. If, on the other hand, they make peace, together they can rule the world, the one being invincible on the sea and the other well nigh invincible on land. Together they could solve the Turkish problem. They could dismember the sultan's empire, restore order in Armenia and bring about a better state of things throughout Asia Minor.

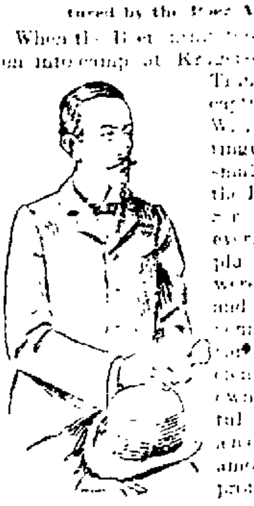
Great indignation was caused here by the pronunciamento of the Turkish government to the effect that the Red Cross society would not be permitted to distribute money and supplies to the suffering people of Armenia. The edict was felt to be an insult to the civilized world. It is well known that the fear of the sublime and impudent porte was that under the guise of distribution the Red Cross society would make an investigation of the condition of affairs prevailing in Asia Minor and report to the world. It is the talk in inside circles at this government that but for our policy of nonintervention in foreign affairs we would surely go over to Turkey and make an effort to compel the porte to give Armenia protection and it is not im[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

WALTER WELLMAN.

SIR JOHN WAS WITH JAMESON.

The Plucky Little Soldier Who Was Captured by the Boer Army.

When the Boer army took Dr. Jameson into camp at Krugersdorp in the Transvaal, it also captured Sir John Willoughby, distinguished as the smallest man in the British army. Sir John, however, could be no plucker if he were 7 feet tall and weighed 300 pounds. He is a baronet of ancient lineage, the owner of beautiful country seats and a vast amount of other property, he is an



SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and he belongs to the swell London clubs, but notwithstanding these facts he prefers to do police duty in the wilds of Africa and command the military forces of the Chartered company. Sir John has distinguished himself by numerous deeds of daring, and he has been in many a tight place, but the probabilities are that he will never forget the day he and Jameson and their small army faced the unerring fire of an overwhelming force of Boers and were finally compelled to hoist the white flag and surrender.

A number of years ago Sir John was in command of the British expedition which forced its way up the Zambezi river to Mashonaland, running the gantlet of the Portuguese gunboats and steamers, which vainly endeavored to bar his progress. When he reached Mashonaland, Sir John retorted by tearing down the Portuguese flag, imprisoning a colonel and driving the Portuguese out of the country.

Several years ago Sir John found it necessary to discipline a soldier in the Chartered company's service. The offender's name was Grant, and during his court martial he called Willoughby a "blanked little horse marine." After the hearing Grant escaped in the middle of the night, crawled into Sir John's tent, revolver in hand, and ordered Sir John to dress and get his money and accompany him a prisoner to the Transvaal. Once outside the tent, Sir John made a break for liberty, called out the guard and had Grant strung up to a tree. Sir John still retains his commission as captain of the Royal Lifeguards, but he is on the retired list.

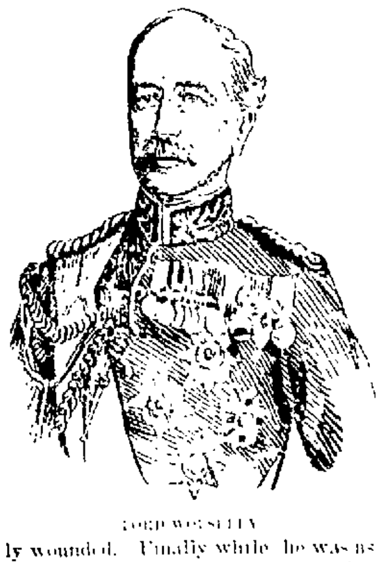
ENGLAND'S FOREMOST WARRIOR.

Lord Wolseley's Wonderful Record as a Fighter In Many Lands.

Lord Wolseley, the battle scarred commander in chief of the British army, seems likely to, in the near future, find more use for his military talents. After 44 years of warfare he is in far worse condition than Brigadier John M. Corse, the gallant defender of Allatoona, Ga., who was "short a cheek bone and an ear, but able to whip all h—l yet," for he is short a cheek bone and an eye and is well covered with other scars of battle.

Field Marshal Viscount Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., is a descendant of a family of soldiers. He was born near Dublin June 4, 1833, and in 1852, at the age of 19, enlisted as an ensign. He was immediately hurried away to Burma, where he led a storming party to capture the stronghold of a Burmese chief near Donabew. The assault was successful, but Wolseley was shot through the thigh and for months his life hung by a thread. He was rewarded with a medal and a lieutenancy.

Almost as soon as he was ready for service he found himself in the trenches before Sevastopol, a target for Russian bullets. A round shot carried away part of his clothing, a bullet passed through his cap and he was several times slightly wounded. Finally while he was assisting in the placing of a gabion filled with stones, a Russian round shot struck the gabion, killing two sappers beside him, filling his face and body full of bits of stone, destroying the sight of one eye, smashing his knee and shin and crushing his jawbone. When he finally recovered, he found himself a captain at 22 and a Knight of the Legion of Honor.



LORD WOLSELEY.

He was in the hottest of the fight at the second relief of Lucknow in 1857, and at the age of 26 was a lieutenant colonel. In 1860 he assisted in a sequestering China. In 1861 he led the British expedition to Canada in the threat [illegible] war over the Trent affair. In 1862 he ran the blockade and visited [illegible] Confederate generals. In 1873-4 he whipped the King of Ashanti, was made a major general and was given $[illegible] by parliament. In 1884 he undertook the relief of Gordon at Khartum, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTUNES IN AFRICA

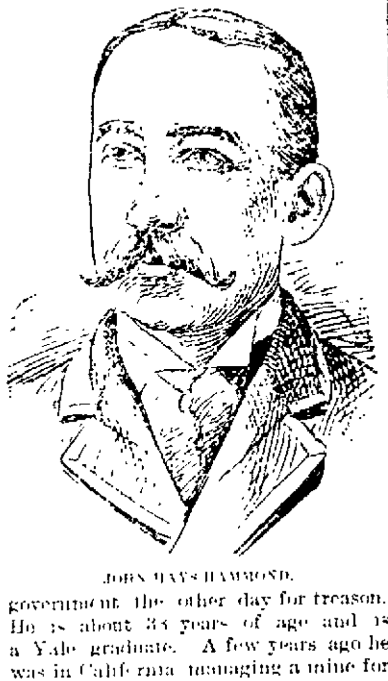
SOME AMERICAN MINERS WHO ARE GETTING THEIR SHARE.

They Receive Big Salaries From the British Capitalists—No Show For Independent Prospectors In the South African Goldfields—High Prices In Johannesburg.

There is an American interest in Africa [illegible], larger than that drawn by President Cleveland.

There are a score of other Yankees there who are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of our [illegible]. These [illegible] are [illegible] by English [illegible], and [illegible] they are [illegible]. It is because Americans know all about mines and [illegible] that their services are [illegible] and not simply because they are Yankees.

The man who stands at the head of the [illegible] is John Hays Hammond, who was arrested by the Boer



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

government the other day for treason. He is about 38 years of age and is a Yale graduate. A few years ago he was in California managing a mine for a company that paid him less than $10,000 a year. He was sent for by a South Africa company, but declined to go so far on a venture. The company offered him $30,000 a year to go to Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, and take charge of its mines. He went. He knew little about South Africa, but there was nothing about mining that he did not know. With a thorough knowledge of mineralogy to start with he had had several years' experience as a mining engineer. He knew not only the theory but the practice of mining.

The results of his first few months' work in South Africa attracted immediate attention. He introduced new methods that increased the gold output and decreased the expense of production.

He had not worked long in his new field before Cecil Rhodes, the man who is at the head of the British South Africa company, made him an offer of $60,000 a year to become the acting chief of the vast mining interests of that big syndicate. Again Mr. Hammond accepted. He has many thousands of men under his general direction, and it is according to his plans that millions of dollars of gold are taken out of the South African goldfields every year and sent to fill British coffers. Next to Rhodes, Mr. Hammond is today one of the most prominent miners in the dark continent.

Another American in South Africa who gets a good sized pile of gold coin on the first of every month is V. M. Clement. He went there from Colorado not long ago. He took with him a knowledge of mining gained by years of practical experience. His salary is $25,000 a year. He went out there to take charge of a small mine, but was soon given the direction over the biggest mine of the Barney Barnato group. It is estimated that he saves his employers $1 on every ton of ore taken out of their ten miles of workings. To Mr. Barnato he is literally worth more than his weight in gold and Mr. Clement is no featherweight at that.

Then there is Captain Thomas Mien, who is known all through the west and especially in California. He is out among the Kaffirs now working for the Robinsons at a salary of $30,000 annually. Captain Mien was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., but has been a miner for many years.

Some other Yankees who are making fortunes in that strange land are Mr. George Starr, formerly of Grass Valley, Cal., who is the manager and consulting

[illegible]

engineer for the Barnato Bros. and receives [illegible] annually; Mr. H. C. [illegible], general manager of the [illegible] [illegible] of New York [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Johannesburg.

[illegible] [illegible] physicians

and back [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a good place for [illegible] to keep away from. [illegible] [illegible] on earth where a [illegible] Yankee adventurer would starve. And starve he would [illegible] [illegible] if he didn't have money [illegible] at.

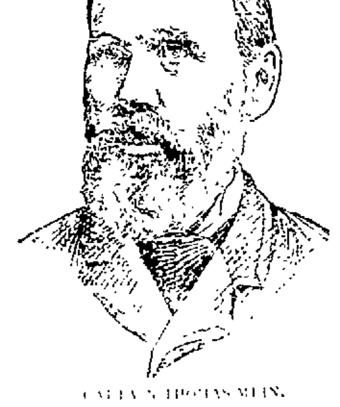
There is [illegible] the American prospector in South Africa [illegible]. True, there is a [illegible] there, as is there [illegible] Wall street. But the lenders on the Wall street [illegible] and the [illegible] African [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] less [illegible] walk away when his [illegible]. He [illegible] walk [illegible] Johannesburg, and the [illegible] rates from Cape Town are very high. It will cost him at least $100 to go from Johannesburg to Cape Town and about $200 to go from there back to London. Once in London he may get back to America for from $16 to $25 if he is willing to go steerage or second class.

It will be seen that a man with, say, $600 would take some chances in starting for these faroff goldfields. If he landed in Johannesburg with $300 in his pocket, he would soon find that the wisest course to pursue would be to go back as soon as possible. This applies to the average miner, day laborer, farmer, clerk, bookkeeper or any unskilled workman. Many Englishmen and a few Americans have learned this lesson by bitter experience.

In the first place, all unskilled labor in South Africa is done by the Kaffirs, or natives. Kaffir labor is cheap and plentiful. For 62½ cents each a day an army of them can be hired. This amount means much less there than it would even in one of our big cities. A white man could not live in Johannesburg on this sum. It would hardly buy one decent meal a day.

The few positions which the average man with no special knowledge could fill he finds already taken by Englishmen. The country is overrun with younger sons, who are often superior to the American in education and who always have the advantage of him in social influence. You will find earls' sons washing dishes in the restaurants and cracking the whip over Kaffirs in the mines. These young Britons all expect to make their fortunes, and they all know some one in authority to whom they look to help them do it. When there is an opening, one of these young fellows gets it.

There is, however, a demand for skilled mechanics. Mining engineers, mineralogists and other experts in the science of mining can always find positions with big salaries. Most of the Americans whose names are mentioned above went to South Africa under contract. They



CAPTAIN THOMAS MIEN.

were men who could make a good living at home. Boss carpenters and contractors will also find a good field there.

There is something more to be considered, however, besides the amount of the salaries paid, and that is the cost of living. House rents in Johannesburg are exorbitant. The ordinary living expenses of a family of four persons are between $1,500 and $2,000 a month. Houses rent from $[illegible] to $300 a month. Mr. Hammond pays $[illegible] a month for his house, and it is not a remarkably imposing or expensive one. It is built of corrugated iron, as are all the houses there, because good lumber is scarce. He has [illegible] domestic servants and pays his cook $50 a month, his laundress $25, his coachman $45 and his maids $25 each.

Fruits and vegetables are scarce and high, not because they cannot be grown, but because the crafty Boers have combined to raise little and keep up the prices. Goods that are brought overland from the Cape, 2,000 miles south, are naturally rather expensive, especially as the Boers put high taxes on European luxuries.

So, taking these items into consideration, the salaries are not so high as they might at first seem to be. When a man has to pay from $3 to $5 a day for ordinary board and for other necessities in proportion, he needs a good salary.

There are good openings in the Transvaal for American farmers with good capital, if they care to endure all the annoyances of climate and are prepared to accept the bigoted rule of the Boers. The Yankee will have to reorganize his agricultural methods, however. The Boers themselves are not farmers. They own great farms of 8,000 and 12,000 acres, but the Kaffirs till the land. The Boer takes the lion's share of the profits and leaves the poor native barely enough to live on. As the Kaffirs know nothing of raising vegetables and fruits, but few are raised. A Yankee farmer who would send fresh green vegetables, berries, apples, plums, tomatoes and such products to the Johannesburg market would soon make his fortune, if the jealous Boers did not drive him out of the country.

It is a rich and fertile land—a land of gold, with a dark, bloody past, a forbidding present, but a brilliant future.

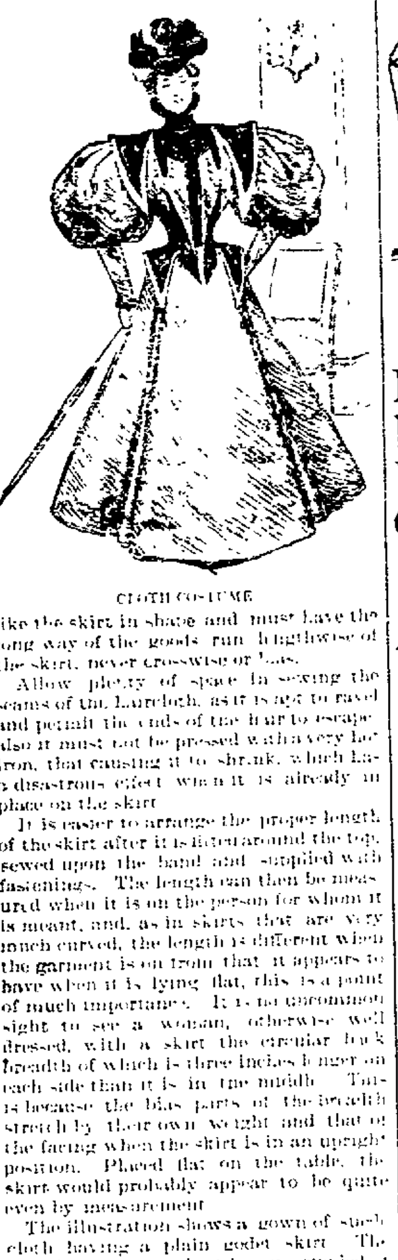
CYRUS SYLVESTER.

In Norway a law provides that no person shall be permitted to cut down a tree unless he plants three saplings in its place.

SOMETHING ABOUT SKIRTS

How to Stiffen a Garment and Make It Hang Well.

The fact of [illegible] [illegible] made very stiff, wide [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Ordinary [illegible] [illegible] lining does not answer the purpose, as the starch soon [illegible] and the interlining then becomes worse than useless, adding weight without making the skirt stand out. The facing of haircloth should not be less than [illegible] deep, and it may be 18 or 20 inches. It must be cut exactly



CLOTH COSTUME.

like the skirt in shape and must have the long way of the goods run lengthwise of the skirt, never crosswise or bias.

Allow plenty of space in sewing the seams of the haircloth, as it is apt to ravel and permit the ends of the hair to escape; also it must not be pressed with a very hot iron, that causing it to shrink, which has a disastrous effect when it is already in place on the skirt.

It is easier to arrange the proper length of the skirt after it is fitted around the top, sewed upon the band and supplied with fastenings. The length can then be measured when it is on the person for whom it is meant, and, as in skirts that are very much curved, the length is different when the garment is on from that it appears to have when it is lying flat, this is a point of much importance. It is no uncommon sight to see a woman, otherwise well dressed, with a skirt the circular back breadth of which is three inches longer on each side than it is in the middle. This is because the bias parts of the breadth stretch by their own weight and that of the facing when the skirt is in an upright position. Placed flat on the table, the skirt would probably appear to be quite even by measurement.

The illustration shows a gown of suede cloth having a plain godet skirt. The close bodice has a short basque, rippled at the back and cut in points in front. The bodice is fantastically cut and is buttoned down upon a cuirass of golden brown velvet. Large epaulets, on which is applied velvet, cover the top of the shoulders. The collar, surmounted by a ruche, is also of velvet. Pointed applications of velvet are placed on the front of the basque and the lower part of the bodice. The balloon sleeves, of suede cloth, have medieval cuffs.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

HER WRATH APPEASED.

The Clerk Knew Human Nature, and She Kept the Sky Parlor.

The hotel clerk can always be depended upon to retain his self possession under the most trying circumstances. It is related that a certain lady in the dramatic profession, who is always trying to appear young, albeit she is "more than 7," and looks it, was on the road last year with a traveling comedy company. The troop got into town late one Sunday evening, and on reaching a hotel she was shown up five flights of stairs to an apartment numbered 20, almost under the tiles. Enraged, she flew down and shrieked at the young man behind the counter:

"I am placed in No. 20!"

"Yes," was the answer, "we give every lady an apartment, if possible, corresponding with her age. Mrs. ——, the old woman of your company, is in 62, and Miss ——, the juvenile actress, is in 44, and that is why I put you in 20."

The lady smiled serenely, thanked the attendant most kindly, and, without a murmur, returned to the garret.—Chicago Times-Herald.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:

My daughter Mattie, aged 11 was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a phy-

sician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. [illegible] [illegible] we saw any [illegible] [illegible] but after that she [illegible] [illegible] fast and [illegible] [illegible] She has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but not [illegible] [illegible] Knox, Ind., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' [illegible] because [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miles [illegible] [illegible]

On sale at all druggists. [illegible] Miles' Book on the Heart [illegible] Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

How weak

the soap and water seems when you begin your washing! You don't get any strength out of it till the work is about done. Plenty of hard work and rubbing and wear and tear, even then—but more of it at the beginning; when the water is weakest.

Now with **Pearline**, the water is just as strong at the beginning as at the end. This is one of the reasons (only one) why **Pearline** acts so much better than soap, in all washing and cleaning. Use no soap with it.

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THE CHOICE OF SUIT TO BE LED.

[illegible] Forces in Whist—Long Trumps, High Cards and Long Suit—The Lead [illegible] First Protects the Second and [illegible] the Third.

II.

[illegible] the general line of advice [illegible] previous article in this series [illegible] the player should seize every [illegible] to inform his partner of [illegible] of his hand, especially the [illegible] strength of his suits, let us [illegible] seated at his first game. [illegible] play is duplicate with turned [illegible] the new player remember [illegible] as well as the suit of this card. [illegible] dealer, he may be able to give [illegible] to his partner of strength in [illegible] the play of a higher trump [illegible] turned, for both the "signal" [illegible] that you desire trumps to [illegible], and the "echo" to his lead [illegible] forming him that you have [illegible], the echo in the case of three [illegible] left to experts, consists in [illegible] an unnecessarily high card." [illegible] takes two rounds to indicate [illegible] will do it in the case [illegible] up trump. For example, by [illegible] the six or seven, when the five [illegible] been exposed.

[illegible] with the supposition that [illegible] is in the dealer's position, he will [illegible] hand to the first lead. The [illegible] when fourth hand should always [illegible] the trick when he can. If he [illegible] let him throw off a lower card, [illegible] never being unnecessarily high, [illegible] by the play next time of a [illegible] lower card when he desires to call for trumps. If he has none of the suit, his [illegible] will be from his shortest suit, except when strength of trumps has been declared to be with the opponents.

If he take the trick, he is in the position of [illegible]. Here the first thing to consider is whether or not trumps should be led. The invariable rule for the novice, with five or more trumps, is lead them; with less don't. When more expert with [illegible] of all suits, trumps may be led from three. With the command of one long suit and re-entry cards—i. e., [illegible] to take tricks, in at least one [illegible] trumps may be led from four, [illegible] these cases the trumps must be [illegible] ones. The reason for the trump [illegible] is that with trumps in your opponents' hands the long suits of yourself and partner cannot become established, since the lowest trump is better than an ace or other commanding card of a side suit. There are only 13 trumps, and the presence [illegible] in your hand, with the equal chance [illegible] your partner is as strong in them as [illegible] your opponents, gives preponderance [illegible] to your side that, after trumps have been led twice or three times, you will be left with the remaining ones, which will act as re-entry cards, allowing you to trump your opponents' suits and lead your own. In this lead of trumps [illegible] what your partner plays. If you [illegible] see and play that he has thrown off on the first an unnecessarily high card, he is [illegible] to you—that is, indicating that he has four trumps or more. [illegible] watching the play of the opponents, it will be easy to locate the presence or absence of the remaining trumps. When you [illegible] the high trumps are with one opponent [illegible] leading trumps. Never pull a [illegible] trump with a trump when a suit lead will do the trick as well. As long as you are exhausting trumps from the opponents, even though losing tricks, continue the trump lead on every opportunity.

Advice as to which card of your five or more trumps to lead will be given later in the tabulated American leads.

If you are not strong enough in trumps, lead from your best long suit.

If, however, your only long suit has been already opened by your right opponent [illegible] fourth hand to you, lead another [illegible] partner's, if you can locate it [illegible] from elimination, or direct [illegible] your left hand opponent's suit, if [illegible] has been similarly indicated. You [illegible] lead through strong, but never up to strong suits in your opponents' hands. Above all things, do not lead commanding cards of your opponents' suits. Lead helpful cards from short suits, when you are [illegible] to lead from such to assist your partner. These are cards, ten, knave or [illegible] which your partner may, if the [illegible] second hand or his own strength [illegible] throw off weak cards, thereby [illegible] the high ones for ultimate command of the suit.

[illegible] lead a suit of which both of your [illegible] have none, as the weak man will trump, and the strong man may further [illegible] his strength by the discard [illegible]. When, however, but one [illegible] in trump, and he is the one [illegible] command of trumps, lead high [illegible] cards to force him to trump. [illegible] three forces a player has at his [illegible] are trumps, high cards and [illegible]. With power in the first, you [illegible] your second and establish your [illegible]. Without power in the first, [illegible] of the last you weaken the [illegible] power of your opponents. You lose [illegible] of leading high cards in short [illegible] are probably the long ones [illegible] opponents, who are delighted to [illegible] established by your lead of [illegible] cards in them. The play [illegible], or lone card, in a suit, never [illegible] when it is a low one, is some[illegible] as a good lead, a helping [illegible] is a high one, but just as [illegible] short suits are certain to be [illegible] a singleton, and the lead by [illegible] self does not give mis[illegible] your partner. To recapit[illegible] the choice of suits to lead: [illegible] five or more trumps lead [illegible] other cases the longest [illegible] when the fourth hand to [illegible] declared strength in this, or [illegible] weak in trumps may as[illegible] declared strength in [illegible] in and allowing him [illegible] card. In these cases (c) [illegible] from short suits to your [illegible] strength, or, failing [illegible] strong second hand up [illegible] fourth hand.

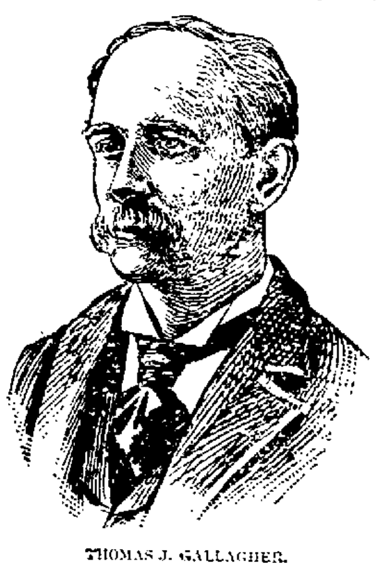
[illegible] will discuss which card [illegible] should be led. Until [illegible] may be followed—[illegible] suits, with five or [illegible] and then fourth best, [illegible] king of king and [illegible] the fourth best, [illegible] sequence of high [illegible] best. In trumps the [illegible] best. DIEDRICH

[illegible] Whist Club, New York.

GALLAGHER THE FAVORITE.

Chicago's Shortstop Billiard Tournament and Its Famous Players.

The Chicago sporting enthusiasts who back their opinions with their money are confident that Thomas J. Gallagher proposes to "let her go" in the great short stop billiard tournament that opens Jan. 18. Gallagher is the favorite, and among his opponents are Edward McLaughlin, William H. Hatley, Frank Maggioli, Joseph W. Capron and George Sutton. Tom Gallagher's, or Gray Tom's, first contest of note was with Billy Catton at eight inch balk line at St. Louis March 27, 1885. The game was 500 points up, and Tom lost by 500 to 657. On Nov. 23, the same year, he met Captain A. C. Anson in two games, afternoon and evening, the first for $200 and the second for $300, and won both. The next day he played a match with the captain at George Slosson's rooms for $200 a side, 14 inch lines, 400 points, and was again successful, 400 to 163. He then defeated John Matthews, 200 points, 14 inch lines, for $100 a side, by 200 to 137.



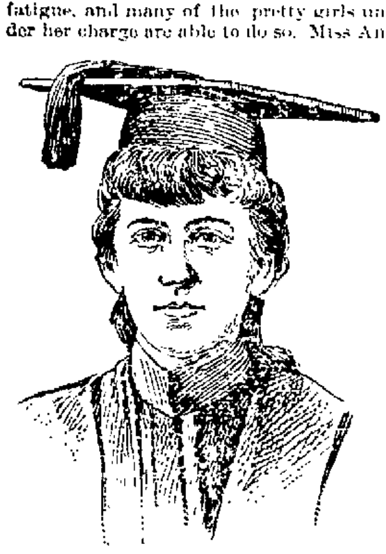
THOMAS J. GALLAGHER.

In January, 1886, he took part in a tournament at Slosson's rooms, Chicago, having W. H. Hatley, John Matthews, John A. Thatcher and Albert Hoa as his opponents. Hatley, Matthews and Gallagher were tied at the finish, and in the play off they tied again, when they agreed to divide the prize money. Gallagher defeated Matthews again for $200, 14 inch lines, 300 to 79. His next opponent was Eugene F. Carter, whom he defeated by 500 to 381. He took part in a handicap tournament, 14 inch lines, March 15 to April 6, 1887, the games alternating between Slosson's rooms, Chicago, and the Superior Billiard hall, and tied with John A. Thatcher and John T. Moulds for second money. He tied with Catton for second place in a tournament for second class experts at the Madison Street theater, Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 8, 1888, Eugene Carter taking first money. The other contestants were Moulds, Maggioli, Ives, Hatley and Rhines. He has taken part in a number of contests during the last few years and has shown himself to be a thoroughly reliable, steady and consistent player.

SHE TEACHES BASKET BALL.

Miss Anderson, Physical Culture Director at Chicago University and Her Work.

Physical culture is compulsory at the University of Chicago, and the girl students are particularly fond of basket ball. Miss Kate Anderson, the present head of the gymnasium department for women, says that every woman should be able to run from a quarter to half a mile without fatigue, and many of the pretty girls under her charge are able to do so. Miss Anderson relates that after six months of gymnasium work the chests of 49 out of 50 girls showed a gain in girth of from one-half an inch to two inches and a half. The average gain was 1½ inches. Basket ball was one of the main contributors to this physical improvement.



MISS KATE ANDERSON.

Miss Anderson has for several years been recognized as one of the leaders in the department of physical culture. Prior to her removal to Chicago in 1894 she held positions at Golden Hill seminary, Bridgeport, Conn.; Hampton college, Kentucky, and in the Connecticut State Normal school. Immediately before accepting her present position she also took special instruction in gymnastics in Stockholm, Sweden. Miss Anderson is of slight build, but has a well knit frame. She is an ideal teacher in her chosen profession, has the unbounded confidence of her pupils and exercises strict discipline over her charges. She is a firm believer in the axiom that to have a sound mind requires a sound body, and she is always willing to prove the truth to any one skeptical on the subject.

THE WHEELING WORLD.

E. C. Bald now weighs 180 pounds.

Harry Tyler, the professional record breaking racing man, announces that he has decided to retire permanently from the track.

During President Willison's administration the L. A. W. has paid up $8,000 of debt, and at the time of the national assembly in February will be $2,000 to the good.

Charley Murphy, who has been suspended by the L. A. W., has engaged C. S. Luscomb to present his case to the national assembly. Luscomb is ex-president of the L. A. W.

The medal offered by the Century club of America for the club making the greatest number of runs has been won by the Century wheelmen of Maryland, who have ridden in 205 century runs.

Fred Titus is in earnest about going to France. He hopes to have his case reopened at the L. A. W. national assembly, but failing in that he will pack his grip and try his luck among the French professionals.

CHILDREN OF PLAYERS

Many of Them Inherit the Talent of Their Parents.

SOME OF THE SHINING EXAMPLES.

E. H. Sothern, John Drew, Alexander Salvini, the Holland Brothers and Several Other Successful Stars and Leading Actors Come of Theatrical Stock.

It has often been noted that the children of great men seldom compare favorably with their progenitors in point of ability. This may be and doubtless is in great measure due to the fact that the original standard set is so high that it is impossible for any one short of a wonder to gauge up to it satisfactorily. At any rate, it does appear to be true that statesmen, inventors, generals and professional men generally seldom leave children who are above mediocrity. Rather they are frequently far below it. This, however, cannot be truthfully said of the children of actors. Outside of the fact that most of the well known and most prominent stars of the present time are of theatrical stock, many of them are only the natural successors of parents whose excellent work has been commended by the generation now nearing the sere-and-yellow-leaf period. The instances might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but a few only are necessary to demonstrate the correctness of the proposition.

To begin at the top, Junius Brutus Booth, who was by many regarded as the very best of the robust American tragedians, was the father of Edwin Booth, than whom no greater actor ever lived anywhere, and John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, who, it is generally asserted, really believed that he was superior as an artist to his wonderful brother. Then, too, there was Junius Brutus, Jr., who thought he was an actor, and probably would have been tolerable at least had it not been that any little luster that he might have had was hopelessly dimmed by the brilliancy of his brothers.

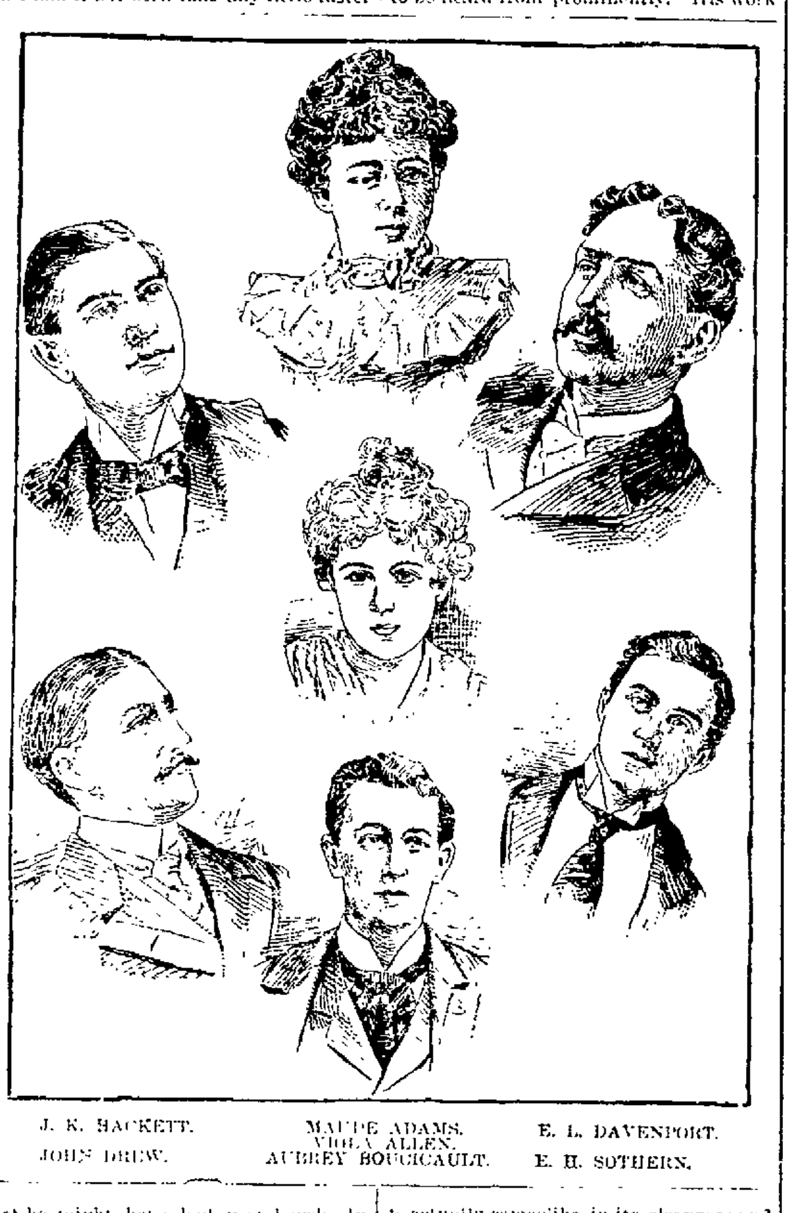
E. H. Sothern at the present time one of the most successful of the younger stars of the American stage, is a worthy son of a distinguished sire. Young Sothern did not jump into a comfortable, ready made stellar berth either. His present position is due to the persistence with which he cultivated the inherited talent under circumstances which were frequently the reverse of encouraging. True, it is exceedingly probable and almost certain that if he had not been the son of the great Lord Dundreary he would never have been given the opportunity to show what he could or could not do. Still the chance came and the ability which was his by inheritance came to his rescue and landed him in the position of a successful star. E. H. Sothern has a brother who is an actor in his company. His name is Samuel, but that makes very little difference, inasmuch as nothing that Samuel is likely to do in a histrionic way will place the Hudson river in serious danger of imminent conflagration. Still he is by no means a bad actor, and in some roles has done really creditable work.

John Drew is another successful American star who comes naturally by his great ability. His father was John Drew, an actor of no mean attainments, and his mother is universally acknowledged to be without a peer in the English speaking world in old comedy characters on the general lines of Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." John, the younger, might almost be said to have been born on the stage. He certainly was born to it. His work in the leading roles of the plays produced by Augustin Daly's company won for him the most enthusiastic commendation of the critics of London, an achievement the magnitude of which can only be appreciated fully by those persons who have made theatrical ventures on the other side with American stars, who in almost every case have been pronounced failures, despite the fact that they were favorites in this country. John Drew's brother, Sidney, albeit a most eccentric individual, who seems to partake of the monumental, is nevertheless an excellent actor. He is far superior to his brother in two or three styles of characterization and immeasurably his inferior in two or three hundred. The sister, Georgie Drew, who married Maurice Barrymore, had no superior on the American stage in light legitimate comedy and high grade farce. Her untimely death was a distinct loss to the theatrical world, which contains too few women of her wonderful attainments. She left a daughter, Ethel, who is now an actress and is said to give promise of ultimate though slow development; but, to be perfectly frank, it is yet too early to say whether or not her double inheritance of histrionic ability will give her the prominence which it is not unnatural to expect.

What a theatrical family those Drews are to be sure! Sidney married a daughter of Kittie Blanchard and McKee Rankin. She has been a member of his company, as has also her sister. Neither of them is remarkably clever, though both are quite competent in not overexacting roles.

Effie Ellsler is the daughter of old John Ellsler, once the theatrical idol of Cincinnati, and for some time a partner of Joe Jefferson. In fact, one of Jefferson's greatest early managerial successes was made while in copartnership with Ellsler in Charleston, S. C., in bringing to that city sweet Julia Dean, who afterward married Mr. Hayne, one of the family which has helped to make the Palmetto state famous in history. Effie went on the stage at an early age, but it was not until she had played the title role in "Hazel Kirke" during the phenomenal run of that piece in New York city that she attained anything like national celebrity. This it was which, in my opinion, led to her undoing, so to speak. She soon after went a-starring, and met with sufficient success to continue indefinitely. The clean cut methods, naturalness and spontaneity which had made her charming were in a measure lost, and she has never since been the same Effie Ellsler. Had it not been for her great hit in "Hazel Kirke," I firmly believe—and I am not alone in this opinion—that she would today have been one of the most popular female stars in America, and it would not have been necessary for her to travel all over the country each season either.

E. L. Davenport was a great actor in nearly every sense. He left behind him a son and namesake who is likely to be a credit to his progenitor. It is not likely that he will ever reach the heights of fame attained by his distinguished father, for the conditions of the present day in the theatrical world are such as to render that well nigh impossible, but he is certain to be heard from prominently. His work is actually cameolike in its cleanness and directness, and he is possessed of a fine physique, with the indispensable good looks which go to make up that vague something, good stage presence, without which no leading juvenile can hope to succeed nowadays, in this country at least. Young Mr. Davenport is better adapted for the romantic drama than almost any contemporaneous actor in America, and it is not unlikely that he may be starred in it in the near future.



J. K. HACKETT. MAUDE ADAMS. E. L. DAVENPORT.
JOHN DREW. VIOLA ALLEN. E. H. SOTHERN.
AUBREY BOUCICAULT.

Another son of a dead favorite is J. K. Hackett, at present practically the leading man of the New York Lyceum stock company. This young man is just as certain to "arrive" as the day is to follow night. Most actors of his age and experience holding his present position would consider that they had already arrived, but Hackett appears to be looking ever upward. He never slights a part for even a single moment and has never been known to indulge in that reprehensibly frequent practice of taking the audience into his confidence—in other words, playing to the gallery. He appears to be oblivious of the fact while on the stage that there is any one at all "in front." To this extraordinary conscientiousness is allied ability of a very striking order, and how this combination can fail to land him in the front rank of American actors is more than I can figure out.

Aubrey Boucicault, the son of the nineteenth century Shakespeare, Dion Boucicault, is an actor of merit. He has appeared in a wide range of characters and has made a creditable showing in each line he has essayed. He is best in light comedy with a farcical leaning, although in the serious leading juvenile role in "A Woman of No Importance" he made an emphatic hit, as he also did later in the principal character role in the comic operetta, "Madeleine, or, The Magic Kiss." Given good management and a trifle more of continuity of purpose, Aubrey Boucicault will be a money making star. He is handsome and refined in his methods. He is also one of the very few of our young actors who can wear full dress on the stage with the appearance of being used to it.

Viola Allen, the popular leading lady of the New York Empire theater stock company, is the daughter of C. Leslie Allen, a player of the old school, who is now a member of the John Drew organization. Miss Allen is probably the highest salaried woman in her line of work on the American stage.

Maude Adams, who plays the principal feminine roles in John Drew's productions, is the daughter of an actress, and it is to that fact, more than to any other perhaps, that she owes her present commanding position on the American stage. It is currently rumored that Miss Adams will be a star next season, and if she should be it is practically certain that she will be a successful one from the start.

The three Holland brothers—Joseph, E. M. and George—come of theatrical stock, and it would be difficult to find a stronger histrionic fraternal trio. George has taken to management, but his brothers are still on the other side of the footlights as stars.

Alexander Salvini is the son of Tomasso Salvini, the greatest Othello and Gladiator the world has ever seen. Coquelin comes naturally by his great ability, as also do Mrs. Kendal, Julia Neilson, Ellaline Terriss, the younger Grossmith, Fritz Williams, Fred Terry, Aug. C. Bonitace, Jr., Joseph Whitlock, Jr., and scores of others who are today delighting the theater goers of the world. OCTAVUS COHEN.

New York.

Frohman and Mansfield.

When Charles Frohman secured the Garrick theater, New York, other managers wondered what would be done with that cozy little playhouse. Those in the secret are aware that Mr. Frohman outlined his policy for the Garrick before he signed the contract. Mr. Mansfield will appear at the Garrick, of course, and the rest of the time is taken up by Charles Frohman's productions. When a successful play is launched there, it will not have to go on the road in the height of its success. Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Frohman are in thorough accord. One of the first attractions will be an American play, and with Richard Mansfield as lessee and Charles Frohman as manager the theater will be about the best equipped with brains of any in New York city.

The Bostonians' Radical Departure.

The Bostonians propose a radical departure in their productions next season. Negotiations have been entered into between Massenet, composer of "Esclarmonde" and "La Navarraise" and Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," for new operas on the lines of true opera comique. This will be the first time the Bostonians have ever sought foreign composers. W. H. MacDonald will sail for Europe on the New York early in June to conclude arrangements. The manuscripts of two other light operas are already in Mr. MacDonald's possession.

Louis Aldrich and Stage Children.

Louis Aldrich, the veteran actor and king pin of the Actors' fund of America, which has a good deal to do with stage children, says: "I agree thoroughly with Fanny Davenport when she decries the existence of stage children. I was a stage child myself. I used to play before I was 10 years old. We are wont to hear a great deal about these sweet faced little cherubs that are so happy in the fond appreciation of the public, but, truth to tell, they are usually overworked in order to support grown up folk, and this does them permanent injury."

Modjeska's Many Presents.

Few actresses receive so many fine presents at holiday time as Mme. Modjeska. This year that great tragedienne has received more than usual, and especially from Europe, where she has so many admirers. President Faure of France sent her a magnificent emerald ring; M. Coquelin and Herr Barnay, the two famous actors of France and Germany, sent her, one a solid gold card case, the other a solid silver make up box. Other presents from prominent Americans were equally costly.

ALL SORTS OF SPORTS.

Walter Peet, who coached the Columbia college crew to victory last season, will not undertake the training of the crew of 1896.

Henry Gale has been elected captain of the University of Chicago football team for 1896. He has played on the team since 1892.

Denver Ed Smith says he will go to South Africa and arrange a finish fight with Joe Goddard, the Australian heavyweight.

Bright Eyes, the young Dallas fighter, whose fame is confined within the border lines of Texas, has won 20 contests and has never trained in his life.

Tommy Ryan is now after championship honors. He desires to fight any middleweight in the world, bar Fitzsimmons. Ryan will fight at 154 pounds.

A number of chainless wheels are being shown in Paris this winter, but only one of them is reported as showing evidence of practical value. This is a bevel gear arrangement.

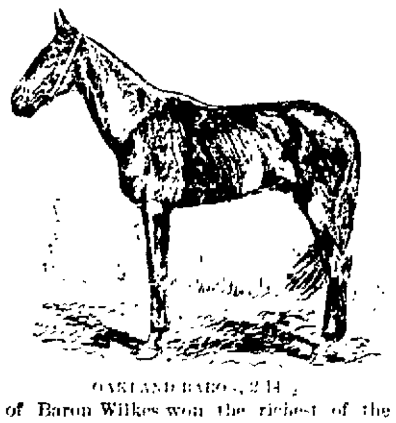
Harold Hagen, the celebrated Norwegian flier, is coming to this country to try to arrange a match with John S. Johnson or Joe Donoghue, should they care to turn professionals.

Jaap Eden, the Dutch champion cyclist, has announced his intention of turning professional. Eden, like Johnson, is a skater as well as a bicycle rider and a champion at both games.

OAKLAND BARON'S GOOD RECORD

He Won More Money Than Any Other Trotter Last Season.

The list of winners among the trotters of 1895 is headed by game Oakland Baron, by Baron Wilkes. Oakland Baron made a record of 2:14½ as a 2 year old, and during the past season took into camp purses and stakes worth $18,675. This fast son of Baron Wilkes won the richest of the Kentucky stakes, which placed him far in the lead as a prize winner for the season.



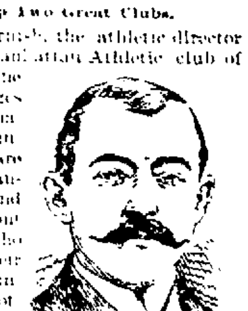
OAKLAND BARON, 2:14½.

Since a 2-year-old, Oakland Baron has performed creditably, and if he lives and remains sound he will likely prove a candidate for championship honors. In all of his races, especially at Cleveland last July, when he led a strong field of aged horses to the half three times in 1:05, Oakland Baron has shown a strong inclination to race himself out in the first half, but if this fault is overcome, age will make him one of the fastest of stallions.

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR CORNISH.

He Is a Rare Judge of Talent and Has Built Up Two Great Clubs.

Harry S. Cornish, the athletic director of the New Manhattan Athletic club of New York, is one of the best judges of athletic material in the country. He has rare success in organizing teams, and has brought out many men who have made their mark on the cinder path, the foot ball gridiron and in the gymnasium.



HARRY CORNISH.

He is about 36 years old, good looking, [illegible] genial and brimful of energy. He put the Chicago Athletic association on its feet when a huge clubhouse and an enormous debt oppressed it. For five years previous to May, 1895, he had been the moving spirit of the Boston Athletic association and had had experience in the Harvard gymnasium under Professor Sargent.

While never a conspicuous amateur, he can today play any position on any base ball or football team, and play it well, and under the old standards of competition he can go out on the track and field and qualify for the all around athletic championship. The organization of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association and its recent affiliation with the Amateur Athletic union were practically the result of his individual efforts. He practically organized and ran the Central association of the Amateur Athletic union as its secretary, and as an organizer, projector and executive manager he has few equals.

His selection as athletic director of the Manhattan Athletic club is very significant. It means that the cherry diamond will at once assume an aggressive attitude. Offensive and defensive athletic alliances will be made that will mean much to amateur sport in the vicinity of the metropolis. The Manhattan's venerable and sturdy rival, the New York Athletic club, will have to look sharply to its laurels, or the Mercury foot will be outsprinted.

Care of Wheels In Winter.

Before putting a mount away for the winter care should be taken that it is thoroughly cleaned. It is then well to run kerosene oil through the bearings and other places of friction on the wheel, cutting off all the gummed oil and exercising care not to get any of the oil on the tires or other rubber parts, should the wheel have any. Then wipe off all the superfluous oil and give all the nickeled or bright parts a coat of vaseline. Of course the oil in different parts of the wheel where it is required should never be allowed to run dry or gum.

A stand of the kind used to display bicycles in the average store is desirable, or, if one is not available, a few feet of stout wire or rope and a couple of hooks fastened to the ceiling will answer the purpose, as will any other device that will keep the wheel so that the tire will not touch the ground or anything else. In using wire and hooks it is best to hang the wheel up by the handle bars and saddle post.

Young but Successful Jockeys.

George Thompson, the famous English gentleman rider, claims to be the youngest winning jockey. When he was a mere child of 9 or 10, his father arranged a match between the Maid of Shelgate and a hack. He discovered, at the last moment, that the hack was to be ridden by a mere boy. Determined to outwit his opponent, he seated his son upon the mare's back and told him to ride as fast as ever he could. As his weight was only 42 pounds, the odds were in his favor, contrary to the expectations of the other side, and amid great acclamations the young jockey came in first by a head. Luke Snowden began to ride in public at 14 years of age, when he won five races. There is no other instance on record of a lad who was only eight seasons on the turf, and yet was the victor in two St. Legers, second in two more and a winner of the Oaks.

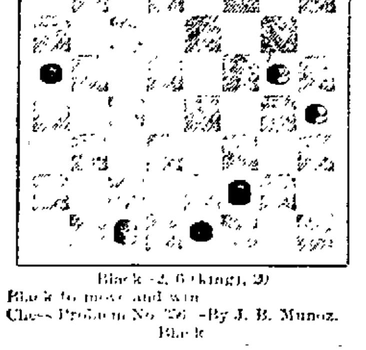
Prizes For Athletes.

The governors of the New York Athletic club are disposing of the trophies ordered for the nine members of the international team, and which cost the club $500. The members who will receive them are B. J. Wefers, Steve Chase, Michael Sweeney, E. B. Bloss, James S. Mitchell, T. P. Conneff, Charles H. Kilpatrick, T. E. Burke and George R. Gray. The pins are in the form of a Mercury foot. The wing is incrusted with diamonds, and the foot is studded with pigeon blood rubies. There are 37 brilliants in all on each pin.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 256.

White—3 (King), 13, 17.

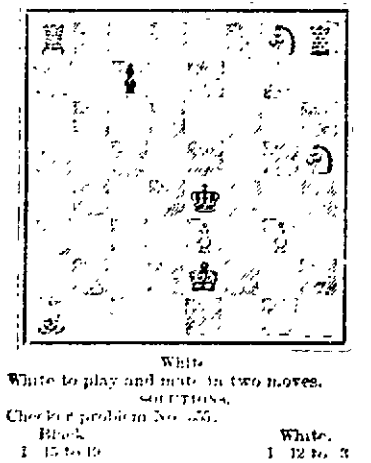


Black—2, 6 (King), 20.

Black to move and win.

Chess Problem No. 256.—By J. B. Munoz.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 255.

Black.		White.	
1	15 to 19	1	12 to 3
2	19 to 23	2	8 to 19
3	11 to 17	3	21 to 14
4	10 to 17	4	7 to 10
5	6 to 1, and wins		

Chess problem No. 255.

White.		Black.	
1	Kt to Kt 5	1	K x Kt
2	Kt x P	2	K x Kt
3	P to B 4 mate		

SLEEPY, DULL, languid and morose, is the way you feel when your liver fails to do its work properly; in consequence you suffer from indigestion, biliousness, and dyspepsia. You have a "don't care" spirit and a "played out" feeling, and everything tires you.

To set the liver in action, purify and enrich the blood, and to strengthen and vitalize the whole system, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Having a peculiar tonic effect upon the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, it makes a lasting cure of all stomach, liver and bowel disorders. By increasing the blood supply, as well as enriching it, all the organs of the body are strengthened, and the nerves are fed on pure, rich blood.

Neuralgia is the "cry of the starved nerves for food"; nervous debility and exhaustion, sleeplessness and nervous prostration are in most instances the direct result of a starved condition of the blood. The true way to cure these ailments permanently is to take the "Golden Medical Discovery," which was discovered and prescribed by an eminent physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at present chief consulting physician and specialist to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. If you want a medical opinion on your case, write him. It will cost you nothing.

A Book of 136 pages on "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," will be mailed to any address on receipt of postage, six cents. It contains names, addresses and reproduced photographs of a vast number of people who have been cured of dyspepsia, "liver complaint," chronic diarrhea, and kindred ailments by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

"LIVER COMPLAINT."

Climax, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—A few of my symptoms were heartburn and fullness after eating, sometimes pain in my bowels and bad taste in my mouth; sometimes I was feverish, with hot flushes over skin. After taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" I was relieved of all these symptoms and I feel perfectly well. Yours truly,

Charles Book.

HOW I SPOKE THE WORD.

The snow come down in sheets o' white
An made the bare trees shiver;
'Peared like the world had said good night
An crawled beneath the kivver.

The river's silver line was gone,
No green its banks adornin;
The mountains put their nightcaps on
An said, "Goodby till mornin!"

'Twas jest the night in field an wood
When cabin homes air cozy,
An fire oak fires feel mighty good,
An women's cheeks look rosy.

An that reminds me—we was four,
A-settin by the fire
But still it seemed ten mile or more
Betwixt me an Maria!

The old man—he was readin, at
The middle, nigh the mother,
An from two corners, crost the cat,
We jest looked at each other.

An, though Maria said no word,
Each bright eye, like a rover,
Kept talkin till I sorter heard,
"Speak, John, an have it over!"

An then I speaks; I give a cough
(The way we all begin it),
Then reeled the English language off
At 'bout a mile a minute.

"I've got some feelin's to express,"
I said, "about Maria!"
(The old man eyed me, then said: "Yes;
She's most too nigh the fire!")

"I don't mean fire," I blundered on,
"But while this sn. a storm rages
"I thought I'd ask"— (He stopped me.
"John,
I know you want more wages.")

"No, sir!" (I caught that eye o' his,
An then I fit an floundered.)
"The thing I want to tell you is"—
("I know! The old mare's foundered!")

"No, sir; it ain't about no hoss!"
(My throat begun to rattle.)
"I see," he said, "another loss
In them fine Jersey cattle!"

An then I lost my patience; then
I hollered high an higher
(You could 'a' heard me down the glen):
"No, sir! I want Maria!"

"An now," says I, "the shaft'll strike.
He'll let that statement stay so!"
He looked at me astonished like,
Then yelled, "Why didn't you say so?"

—Frank L. Stanton in Chicago Times-Herald.

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders were successfully used in treating children's complaints by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home at New York. They will certainly remove all kinds of worms, and when a child is feverish, with bad stomach and irregular bowels, they always cure. Pleasant and harmless as milk. Mothers should give Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders to their children occasionally through the year. They prevent worms forming.

Where It Was.

In the most exclusive set in Thompson street society, among the Washingtons and Adamses, Jeffersons and Clayburns, amateur theatricals are very much in vogue this winter. The other evening a performance of "Othello" was given at the residence of Mrs. T. Jefferson Washington, 99½ Thompson street. A cotillon was to follow the play, and Mrs Washington's invitations were acknowledged with few regrets. The hostess received her guests in the white and gold drawing room, at the west end of which a stage had been erected. At 9.30 the curtain rose.

The roles of Desdemona and Othello were taken respectively by Miss Ariadne Jones and Mr. Quincy Adams Johnson. The rest of the cast was equally clever.

Everything went well until the second act. Desdemona and Othello were having a little tiff, when suddenly Othello had occasion to sneeze. Turning to Desdemona, he cried:

"Desthdemona, Desthdemona, whar am my pocket han'kachief?"

Desdemona thought for a moment, and then with a sweet smile she said:

"Sah, it am in de wash!"—New York Sun.

What a Canton Mother Says.

"I have raised a family of six children and have tried all the cures for colic from paregoric to catnip tea, and never found anything so valuable as Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. It expels wind from the stomach at once and gives such quiet and refreshing sleep. I would not be without Dr. Hand's Colic Cure or Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion for four times the cost. Mothers, give them a trial."—Mrs. H. A. Brown, 237 south Cherry St., Canton, O.

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By W. G. HARDING.

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EIGHT PAGES

WEDNESDAY - - - JANUARY 22

There are not a few people in this country who would be pleased to get a look at England's flying squadron.

There is every reason to believe that Mrs. Dimmick does not regard General Harrison as too old for the Presidency.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, has been referred to as the Chauncey Depew of the democratic party. In other words he is "a peach."

Urbana has adopted a prohibition ordinance. Among other things this no doubt will mean a hard fight to enforce the law and a lot of bad whisky, sold illegally. But that's Urbana's own affair.

We beg to reassure any Marionites who have become nervous over the movements of the flying squadron that they are in no great danger. Those big guns aboard do not have more than a twelve-mile range, and until that ship canal is built they will not get within gun-shot of Marion.

He not only prevented a prize fight but Governor Culberson, of Texas, reduced the expenses of the state $200,000 last year. Had he taken a part of that sum to hunt down and punish those persons guilty of burning a negro at the stake he would have still further added to the credit of the state.

The primary system of making nominations, which has been adopted by the Marion county democracy, has had the effect to bring candidates out early and will add to the gayety of the spring election. As a new thing in Marion county it will be watched with no little interest, and we shall probably see what, if any, benefits the local democracy derives from the new method.

Gen. Valeriano Weyler, the new captain general of Cuba, is on his way to Cuba to resume his duties where Gen Campos left off. He announced himself as hopeful of re-establishing the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba. Gen Gomez, as we understand it, however, does not believe that Weyler's hope is based upon a thorough knowledge of the fighting abilities of the insurgents.

Ambassador Bayard has explained the speech made in England and which has been the subject of so much criticism in this country. He says "it was delivered when a kindly, humorous, postprandial tone prevailed." Other men have also held very peculiar ideas of humor under the same circumstances. However, if Mr Bayard can assure Americans that he swore off New Year's all may yet be forgiven.

A Duluth, Minn., water company has been sued for $5000. It is charged that impure water furnished by the company caused the death of a young man, who died of typhoid fever. This case will be watched with much interest, and should it prove successful will likely result in numerous similar cases. There are undoubtedly innumerable cities and towns that could produce cases quite as strong against water companies as that brought at Duluth.

Chaplain Coudin, of the national house of representatives, does not exercise any diplomacy when appealing to the throne of grace. With an apparent full conviction of what he desires, he goes ahead, "praying right from the shoulder," regardless of the opinion of the members of congress by whom he is surrounded. Many good people of this country are saying "amen" to the chaplain's fervent supplications in behalf of the Cuban insurgents and the distressed Armenians.

The sympathies of the American people for the Cuban insurgents have reached the point of clamoring for the government at Washington to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents. The attempt to suppress expressions of sympathy on the part of Americans has proved an utter failure. Instead of checking such sentiment it has grown until it amounts to admiration of the gallant men who are fighting bravely, with the odds against them, and winning battles in the cause of liberty. There is no doubt of the existence of a state of war in Cuba, and the men who are in arms against the Spanish government are no longer referred to as a mere handful of rioters. It would please a large majority of Americans to see this government grant them such rights as belong to belligerents.

The Cleveland Press takes this view of the attempt on the part of Ohio physicians to get a bill through the legislature for their benefit: "As usual, the old bill to make people employ certain doctors and take certain medicines is before the Ohio legislature and is being lobbied for by fresh medics who think they can break into successful practice in some other way than through reputation based upon actual cures and professional successes. The thing is called 'Mosgrove' this time and provides, as usual, for a board of commissioners composed of medical men who shall say by what doctors the people shall be treated. As usual, the allopath lobbyists are trying to draw the homeopaths and eclectics into the deal by giving them minority representation on the board, with the intention of pounding their heads after the law is secured and the allopathic board is chosen. It is safe to say that, as usual, the better class of physicians of all schools care nothing about this formation of a medical trust, but are quietly healing the afflicted and doing good as ever. This 'Mosgrove bill' is an attack upon people's personal rights and the legislature will make no mistake in killing it, as other legislatures have done. It will not stay killed, of course. Those who would be benefited in cash returns by passage of the measure come up smiling at every session with a fund for the promotion of this Act to Compel the People to Doctor with Us and Take Our Medicine, at Their Expense."

UNFORTUNATELY A BACHELOR.

Geo. W. Beery Laments His Condition in a Letter to This Office.

The STAR is in receipt of a letter from Geo. W. Beery, of Upper Sandusky, which letter contains a request that it be published. It appears that the Indian village correspondent of the Journal has sent an item to that paper which told of the filing of a petition in divorce against Geo. W. Beery, whose name is identical with that of the gentleman so well and favorably known here.

The STAR, it is true, had always labored under the impression that Geo. W. Beery, the writer of the following letter, was a bachelor, but after reading the article in the Journal, and calling to mind the handsome presence and winning, jovial disposition of our friend, was willing to assume that his own townsmen probably knew him better than this office and consequently reproduced the Ohio State Journal article.

The following is Mr. Beery's letter:

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 20, 1896.

EDITOR DAILY STAR: I have been informed on my return home from an extended business trip, that some one here acting as correspondent for the Ohio State Journal, has purposely and maliciously sent in to that daily an item of news from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, dated January 15th, 1896, under the head of Numerous Divorces, which refers to one George W. Beery, a well-to-do young farmer of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio. The article above referred to is sensational, untrue and calculated to reflect upon me. The George W. Beery, of Eden township, referred to in this article, is the son of Hiram Beery, and Hiram Beery's father was a fourth cousin of my father, and I presume was named after him. As I am the only son and namesake of the late George W. Beery, Sr., of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and, unfortunately, a bachelor, and have numerous friends in Marion, Ohio, and being widely known throughout the state, and, in fact, throughout the country, I sincerely trust you will reproduce this letter in your valuable paper as a correction to an article which I just learned through a friend of mine was reproduced in your paper recently.

Yours very truly,
GEO. W. BEERY, JR.

A tired stomach is very much like a sprained ankle. If you suffer from any of the symptoms of dyspepsia, your stomach is tired. It needs a crutch. We must relieve it of all work for a time, or until it is restored to its natural strength. To do this successfully we must use a food which is already digested outside of the body and which will aid the digestion of other foods that may be taken with it. Such a product is the Shaker Digestive Cordial.

The Shakers have utilized the digestive principles present in plants for the manufacture of this article, and its success has been truly phenomenal. You can try it for the nominal sum of 10 cents, as sample bottles are sold by all druggists at this price.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of castor oil.

Sustenance.

"Why do you not write on beautiful snow?"

The poet smiled.

"I find," he answered, "that corned beef and cabbage are more sustaining."

He was [illegible] the [illegible] which he [illegible] down the stairs to laugh [illegible].—Detroit Tribune.

[illegible] in New York.

The police have been ordered to stop all [illegible] after 12 o'clock and [illegible].—New York World.

LOOKING BACKWARD

AN OLD RECORD SPEAKS OF THE BANK OF MARION.

All the Original Stockholders Have Passed Away and Only Two of the Holders of the Increased Stock Are Yet Alive.

It is not generally known that in days gone by it was the custom to keep a record of the officers and stockholders of banks showing how many shares each held and the amount paid thereon.

Marion county as far back as August 2, 1851 possessed a bank record, a small volume of perhaps 150 pages, but that is amply large enough as it serves the purpose for which it was intended yet.

There was not a great demand upon the space in this old record as a careful examination reveals the fact that but one bank ever recorded its affairs in its pages and that bank was the predecessor, several degrees removed, of the present Farmers and Mechanics Bank company.

The preamble of the record which may be of interest to the older class of our citizens, reads:

"We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have associated together for the purpose of banking under the act 'To authorize free banking,' passed March 21, 1851, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio. The name assumed and by which its dealings shall be known is the Bank of Marion, to be located in the town of Marion, Marion county, Ohio, where its office for the transaction of business and redemption of its notes will be kept. The capital stock of said company is twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of fifty dollars each. The time of formation of said company is August 2, 1851."

Following this is a list of the originators and their places of residence, it appearing that they were all residents of Marion and that all of them have passed into the Great Beyond.

The twelve signers were O. Bowen, with 200 shares; W. W. Concklin, 20 shares; B. R. Durfee, 20 shares; E. Hardy, 60 shares; F. L. Reed, 20 shares; B. H. Williams, 10 shares; H. Gorton, 10 shares; William Bain, 20 shares; J. Ault, 10 shares; John Ballentine, 10 shares; T. B. Fisher, 20 shares, and Christopher Brady, 60 shares, all of whom acknowledged that they undertook the enterprise by their own voluntary act and deed before S. A. Griswold, a justice of the peace, Aug. 4, 1851.

Following that is the note that the affidavits of C. Brady, E. Hardy, Wm. Bain, W. W. Concklin, and A. Bowen had been made by them as the directors of the bank and were deposited on, with whom, or where, however, it does not state.

Other stockholders were taken in shortly it would appear for January 29, 1852, a statement is made and sworn to by W. W. Concklin, cashier, which is the last entry in the volume, which shows thirty-nine stockholders holding 1500 shares of stock, the face value of which was $75,000, and on which $45,000 had been paid, and of all the thirty-nine only two yet remain among the living, Sidney Moore, Jr., at present a leading banker of Delaware, and J. S. Reed, the president of The Marion County Bank company, of this city, the former having held 10 shares and the latter 35 shares of the stock.

Twenty-five per cent. off on entire stock until February 1st. 40t3
Martin & Wiley.

Pupils Public Recital.

The second of the series of pupils' public recitals, by the pupils of the Marion College of Music, will be given Friday evening January 24th, assisted by Ida May Hudson, solo pianist and accompanist, Maude Hessong, the noted young soprano, and Mary Denison Gaily, the phenomenal young violinist.

Those pupils who are sufficiently advanced will be given a number on this program. The opportunity of appearing before a critical audience, composed of cultured and representative people, cannot be too highly appreciated by those pupils who are given a number on these programs.

These recitals serve to give pupils confidence and self-control, without which no performance can be successful. Students have also, in this way, an opportunity to observe the attainments of their fellows. Both of these points together act as a spur to greater endeavor, in addition to the benefits to be derived from the judgment and opinions of critics and the press.

The price of admission to any part of the house has been placed at 25 cents. Program commences promptly at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7:30.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HOME DYES THAT ARE FAST.

Easy To Make Beautiful Colors With the Reliable Diamond Dyes.

Scores of women in Marion are today wearing dresses of fashionable color that would have been thrown aside long ago had it not been for Diamond Dyes. With a ten cent package of these simple home dyes, even the novice can dye a fast and beautiful color equal to the work of a professional dye-house.

Cloaks, capes and shawls are readily dyed, so that a faded garment will look as though it was right from the shop.

Out of the 50 different kinds of Diamond Dyes, 12 are special fast colors for cotton and mixed goods, that will not crock or fade, even when washed in strong soapsuds. These dyes are made from a peculiar combination of dye-stuffs, and cannot be had except in the Diamond.

For over twenty years Diamond Dyes have been the standard home dyes, and have taken the place of crude dyestuffs and unreliable package dyes in all parts of the world. This marvelous success has naturally inspired more or less worthless imitations, sold to the trade at a less price, and which a few unscrupulous dealers urge upon their customers. The only way to ensure success in home dyeing is to use only the Diamond, the strongest, fastest, and most successful of all dyes.

TEMPERANCE WORK

Brings About a Quiet Sabbath at Caledonia—Minor Mention.

CALEDONIA, Jan. 21.—This town passed one of its quietest Sabbaths in its late history last Sunday. This is the result of two weeks of temperance work in various lines. Public gatherings, temperance speeches and the circulation of petitions in favor of the Haskell bill are responsible for the unusual condition. The saloon screens were all thrown wide open, card tables deserted and everything except the eating houses closed. It was even very hard to obtain a cigar in the village on account of this spasmodic effort on the part of offenders against the law to be good.

W. A. Conaway, who has been sick for several weeks with la grippe, is out again.

John Rinker is now clerking for Foye, the druggist, at Marion, having taken the position last week.

W. Rinker was married last week and is now making preparations to move in his new house on Water street.

T. J. Pitman returned from Kansas on Sabbath evening last.

Ex Sheriff Rice is over from Marion this week rusticating on the farm of his father, just north of town.

Mrs. S. A. Fields has sold her property in Claridon to W. L. Thomas, of Iberia. The property consists of three lots and sold for $375.

Neb. Fields, of Crestline, was home on a short visit with his parents on Sabbath last.

Henry Ault, east of town, is now loading several cars of very fine hickory logs to be shipped north into the oil region. The logs are extra long and straight and are to be sawed up into pumping timber.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. church is now in progress and Rev Harrold is preaching some very good sermons to the Caledonia people and from the size of the crowd Sabbath and Monday evenings we judge that the people appreciate them. The house was crowded on Sabbath evening and reasonably full last evening.

A. M. Dilts has closed down his mill this week and is making some needed repairs.

NASHVILLE'S EXPOSITION.

Ample Capital Backing the Tennessee Centennial Fair.

The Tennessee Centennial exposition at Nashville this year will be a great event. It is planned on broad lines and is well managed, and there is ample capital backing it.

Georgia and other southern states will liberally patronize this enterprise, and Atlanta already feels a deep interest in its success.

Nashville is one of the pleasantest and most progressive cities in the south. In the past 30 years its population has increased from 25,000 to more than 100,000. It is in the center of a productive region, and its trade reaches out over an extensive territory. It has 500 factories, hundreds of wholesale houses and its colleges and universities are in the front rank.

The exposition will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's admission into the Union. [illegible] are rolling in, and it is said that $1,000,000 will be spent on the buildings and grounds.—Atlanta Constitution.

SCARED THE DEVILS.

Lorenzo Thought He Had a Bible, but It Was Only a Hymnbook.

Lorenzo O'Dell is a typical colored man of Port Jervis, N. Y. He recently reported to the police thus: "I waked up dis mornin an dey wuz a lot of debels, brack debils, ebery one of 'em, just dancin roun me. Dey am jist goin to grab me. I wuz scared most to deth, but I jist got outen de bed an grabbed my Bible, which wuz near by, an I jist [illegible] up 'gainst my body wid bof arms. Jist as soon as I got dat Bible dem debils began to back off an' [illegible] I jist [illegible] at the Bible an dar it wuz [illegible] I feel [illegible]."

One of the city clergymen presented Lorenzo with a real Bible.

Breaking Things.

"Yes, she's just breaking her heart over her lost one."

"Well, that's better than a broken [illegible].—Detroit News.

THE HASKELL BILL.

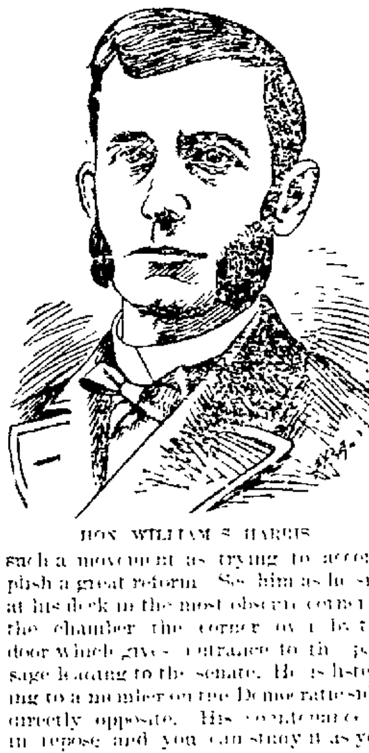
Representative Harris Has Become Its Stepfather.

HE IS CONFIDENT OF ITS PASSAGE.

A State Board of Great Power Which Keeps No Record of Its Transactions. Needed Additions to the Statehouse In Contemplation—Proposition to Abolish Hanging and Establish Electrocution.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan 22.—[Special.]—If an observant man were taken onto the floor of the house of representatives escorted down the aisle to the space in front of the speaker's desk, and, with every member seated before him was asked to select, say four of them any one of whom might be the author of the resurrected Haskell bill, he would be sure to include Mr Harris the actual author of the pending measure in the group. I do not think any one of ordinary perspicuity and judgment would fail to do this.

Why? Well, because the make-up of the man would suggest a proneness to such a movement as trying to accomplish a great reform. See him as he sits at his desk in the most obscure corner of the chamber, the corner over by the door which gives entrance to the passage leading to the senate. He is listening to a member on the Democratic side directly opposite. His countenance is in repose and you can study it as you would a picture.



HON WILLIAM S HARRIS

The face is that of a man who has good health, a good digestion and a good conscience. It is somewhat elongated, and thin, the complexion is one that a society woman might well envy in its clearness, and it is adorned with side whiskers cut after a very English fashion. The eyes and hair are dark, the former bright and penetrating, the latter glossy and showing a slight inclination to curl. The lines of the face show a habitual expression of seriousness and they also betray a strong will. In stature Mr Harris is [illegible] and rather undersized. He seldom laughs, and yet he is nothing at all of a [illegible] character, for he is pleasantly disposed and is manifestly of a genial and sympathetic nature.

Mr Harris is 50 years old though he looks to be under 40, and a farmer. He is of the third generation that has lived on the old farm in Ashtabula county since 1818. He is essentially a representative product of the Western Reserve, having received all his schooling in the county of his birth.

* * *

I asked Mr. Harris if he thought that his bill would pass. He replied that he believed it would.

"But is it not a hazardous thing to do, considered from a political standpoint, and especially in this presidential year? You know the Republicans are always defeated or have been when they dally with temperance legislation."

"Yes, I believe that is true. But the times have changed. People are of a different mind now and I do not fear that they would punish us for passing such a measure as this. Anyhow, it is a righteous measure and I am going to insist upon its passage."

"How did you come to introduce it?"

"I did it at the request of the Anti-Saloon League which will give me every aid it can in pressing the passage of the bill."

* * *

I ran across a queer thing this week. It become desirable to obtain some information regarding the remission of a large amount of money charged up against a big railroad corporation as taxes due on some real estate in Cleveland, and ex-State Auditor Poe who was one of the members of the state board of tax remission was asked about it. To my utter amazement I learned that this board, which has autocratic powers by way of remitting taxes in any sum, keeps no record whatsoever of its transactions. It simply does whatever it pleases, when and where it pleases, serves no notice upon anybody in particular, reports to nobody and keeps its doings entirely in the dark except when an enterprising reporter chances to see the members of the board together and bones them for information as to what is going on.

Of course, no one ever questions that the board is a strictly virtuous and honorable body. It is composed of the governor, the auditor and the attorney general, and no one will question anything these gentlemen collectively do. But it is certainly an amazing thing that a board composed of even such esteemed men should be left free to turn into the pockets of wealthy corporations and individuals huge sums of money without accounting to any one or even making a public statement or so even [illegible] record. In the case which I had occasion to investigate nearly $[illegible] was remitted to a railroad company, yet no one could furnish any definite information as to the exact amount, the precise location of the property, the value of the property, or even the day or night on which the board met to act upon the railroad's application.

There is no intention to make any criticism of the board or to cast a shadow of suspicion on any member. It would, however, be much more in accordance with the spirit of the times if some means were to be adopted by which the public might be taken into the confidence of the board and made acquainted with what it does.

One of the greatest needs [illegible] the present [illegible] of the state house [illegible] dark and [illegible] It seems to [illegible] any of the [illegible] in the statehouse [illegible] of the legislature [illegible] but a few weeks in the [illegible] and [illegible] not [illegible] The state house is [illegible] needs of the [illegible]

The [illegible] carefully mark [illegible] that the electric light [illegible] burning all the time. In the office of the deputy [illegible] never penetrated, and in such a place is the routine of one of the most important departments carried on. The board of public works, the board of state [illegible] and the chief inspector of workshops and factories all have [illegible] rooms all of the same size [illegible] and the work of each department is retarded by reason of insufficient room to work in. The attorney general's office [illegible] is almost the size of a decent chicken coop.

The utmost inconvenience is suffered, too by the judges of the supreme court. They have no room of any kind in which to hold the consultations that are necessary in considering and finally disposing of consequential legal problems, and while there are two courts in effect, there is but one courtroom. With one or two exceptions every department is hampered by lack of room, and all are suffering serious bother because of there being no suitable place in which to store the public records and the documents which some time will be of the utmost value. When the files in the offices become filled the papers are packed away in the cellar, where they are allowed to lie and molder, unknown and unaccounted for.

It is indeed high time that provision was being made for the state departments. The proposition now is to construct two additions to the state house, one on the north and one on the south, the expense to be something like $250,000. By far the most sensible thing would be to construct a new building entirely, tearing down the present decaying structure and erecting one planned according to modern ideas, sanitary, light, properly ventilated, comfortably and suitably arranged.

* * *

The subject of electrocution will be brought before the legislature the end of the week by Mr Jones, chairman of the penitentiary committee of the senate. Mr Jones will introduce a resolution directing the penitentiary committee of the senate and the prisons and prison reform committee of the house to make a careful investigation of the whole matter of electrocution and report upon it to the general assembly.

It is contemplated that these two committees shall visit the New York prison where electrocutions have been had and inspect the apparatus and learn from the officials whether the electric method of inflicting capital punishment is satisfactory in every way, as it is reliably stated to be. Hanging is a hideous mode of carrying out the death penalty. In not less than 50 per cent of the executions that have been held in the Ohio penitentiary the condemned have slowly strangled to death, suffering tortures that no tongue can describe. If men are to be killed by the state, it is but just to them that they be killed instantly and painlessly, and if electrocution does this it should be adopted without any delay.

The expense would be insignificant. There is already a powerful electric light plant at the prison which can furnish enough current to cause death, and all that would be needed in addition would be a few hundred feet of wire, three sponges and a switchboard. If electrocution is humane let's have it at once, and the only way to ascertain in a satisfactory manner whether it is so is for an official investigation to be made as Mr Jones proposes in his resolution.

HARRY MINER.

RAPID WOOING.

A Couple United In Marriage After One Day's Courting.

W. L. Weighman, a traveling salesman whose home is in [illegible], Minn., claims the record for rapid wooing of a wife.

Weighman stepped from the cars at New Buffalo the same day when he chanced to meet Miss Emily Himes, who had come to the depot to mail a letter. A flirtation was followed by an introduction by a mutual friend.

Weighman took his grip from the car and escorted Miss Himes to her home, several miles from the station. The sequel to a day's courtship was the marriage of Weighman and the pretty farmer's daughter the same evening.

Mrs. Weighman will accompany her husband on his tour, after which the couple will make their home in the Minnesota town.—New York Recorder.

Justice With a Small J.

Judge Scott—Have you anything to say why the judgment of the court should not be passed?

Astonished Prisoner—But I am innocent!

Prisoner's Counsel—Your honor assumes me—the jury has found him not guilty!

Judge Scott—The jury acted contrary to my instructions. I shall remand the prisoner.

Counsel—On what grounds, your honor?

Judge Scott—As an offense against the jury, on whom I shall take to task.

Counsel—But you will at least admit my client is not guilty as he is now under no accusation.

Judge Scott (sternly)—If he is under no accusation the case is not bailable under the statutes.

(Counsel collapses, and prisoner is returned to the [illegible].—Truth.

SAVED DOG; WON WIFE

WHAT WILLIS DOTY DID TO CAPTAIN KELLY.

The Once Valuable Animal Is Now Quoted at 10 Cents—His Owner Says All the Trouble Began the Day He Ate a Cake of Blacking.

Captain Kelly has a magnificent St. Bernard dog, which up to a few weeks ago he valued at $1,000. Now he says any one can have him for 10 cents who will promise to give him a good home.

"And I ought to say," adds the captain, "and I would say it if I were not a man with a kind heart, that the new owner must arrange to beat him with a stick every morning before breakfast. That dog has brought me more trouble than I ever had in my life before."

The captain and his dog live at 234 Fifty-second street, South Brooklyn. Up to a short time ago there also lived in the house his two pretty daughters, Gertrude and Lillie. Now Gertrude has gone away and married, all because of the dog.

A few doors away from the Kelly homestead dwells the Widow Doty. Her son Willis is, theoretically, a baker, practically he is a man about town, for the widow is rich, and he doesn't have to bake. Willis spent all his time at a neighboring veterinarian's, where he learned to physic horses and pigs and also acquired the title of "Doc," a distinction in that neighborhood.

Last May the Kelly dog ate a cake of blacking to see how it tasted. Then he rolled on the ground, turned up his eyes and began to die. A veterinarian was sent for, and Doc Doty responded. He cured the dog in no time.

But the amateur veterinarian, who had seen Gertrude and admired her, made the dog's recovery appear a long affair [illegible] twice a day for a month [illegible] assured its owner that he had to. At last Captain Kelly, suddenly entering a room, found him holding the hand of his daughter in an exceedingly friendly way.

"See here," said the captain angrily "how much do I owe you for mending the dog? I don't see what you come around here all the time for. How much is it?"

"Nothing," said the young man, "I am pleased to be of service for Gertrude's sake."

"Whose sake?" shouted the captain, pacing up and down like a caged lion.

"Gertrude's," was the reply.

"Don't you dare refer to Miss Kelly in that way," roared the stern parent, "and, what's more, get out."

Gertrude says that her father locked her in her room for more than a week and wouldn't let her out until she had promised to erase the image of Doty from her heart. For five or six weeks she was paroled in the house, not being allowed out. But every night she used to quietly slip down stairs and meet her sweetheart on the stoop.

The other night, Gertrude, by prearrangement with Doty, had a headache. She went to bed early and without undressing. When her father locked up the house, he saw that she was safely under the bedclothes and repaired to his room where he was soon busily engaged in snoring, ignorant of the luck the night was bringing him.

Softly the girl donned a bonnet and crept down stairs. She went to her lover's house. Then the young couple, accompanied by the bridegroom's sister, went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and there a wedding ceremony was performed.

"Darn that dog," said the captain when he heard about it. "To think that a dumb brute should have played a trick like that on me!"

The bride's sister called on young Mrs. Doty at her new home a few days since. She said her little brother was dying and asked her to come and see him. The bride obeyed the summons, but went accompanied by her husband. When the captain saw the bridegroom he refused them admittance and then went out and gazed savagely at the $1,000 dog, and marked him down to 10 cents.—New York World.

A Real Grievance.

"Why is it," asked the irritated father, "that you continually stand at the foot of your class?"

"Cause," answered the lazy boy, "cause they won't let me set down."—Indianapolis Journal.

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR
BETTER THAN A DOCTOR
CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR
LIGHTNING
HOT
DROPS
RELIEVES INSTANTLY
CURES PERMANENTLY
Coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, la grippe, rheumatism, neuralgia and all affections of similar nature.
NO RELIEF NO PAY.
SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25 & 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.
50 cent bottle over 2½ times as large as 25 cent size.
HERB MEDICINE CO. Springfield, O.
Sold at Flocken's Drug Store

FOR
FIRE
INSURANCE
—GO TO—
Ault & Kling

Real Estate BARGAINS.

FOR TERMS AND PRICES ENQUIRE OF

FRED W. PETERS,

... on N. Main St., over Deposit Bank.

A ... residence of 7 rooms, close to the business center of the city, south of the residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street.

The residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street, containing 10 rooms and bath room, with all modern improvements.

A good business block on north Main street.

A tract of land, on Jefferson street, of 3 and 37-100 acres.

An 8-room house on Delaware avenue with two cellars, one 18x28 and one 18x20, 125 barrel cistern, waterworks in house and yard. Barn 18x24 with slate roof. Cash payment of $1200 down and the rest to suit purchaser.

D. S. Maddox, M. D.,

Marion, Ohio.

U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon, ... of the Chicago Policlinic Hospital and Illinois Eye and Ear Hospitals.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

Nose and Throat. Eyes carefully tested for glasses.

Chronic Diseases.

Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nervous System.

Genito Urinary and Skin Diseases.

Bladder, Prostate, Venereal and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Rectal Diseases.

Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissures, Ulcers, etc. Special Hospital and Clinical advantages in the above named branches of medical practice enable me to treat these diseases successfully by the latest and most approved methods.

Office in Cummin Memorial Building, corner east Center and State streets.

Even Ananias Of Old

Would have to tell the truth and say that

Headley

Is the leader in Drugs.

HANDY

—FOR—

COAL OR WOOD!

Our new up-town office is in room of the Marion Bazar.

Our Telephone is 169.

We solicit your Coal and Wood orders and believe we can satisfy you fully.

We can give prompt service.

You can order by 'phone or by calling at up-town office at Bazar or at our yards on Quarry street, west of Huber works

GROSSCUP & PLANK.

IF YOU SHOULD DIE

And your business be placed in the hands of others for settlement, what would your estate be worth? You can at once prepare for this and add $5000 to the value of your estate by

Insuring Your Life in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Without restriction as to occupation, residence, travel or manner of death.

WYNANT & DEE, Gen'l Agts.,
107½ S. Main Street,
Marion, O.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS,

ISSUE
FIRE, CYCLONE & ACCIDENT POLICIES.
Also Agents for
Northwestern Life Insurance Company!
Largest Divided Paying Co. in the World.
Office Opp. Court House,
Leonard Block, - MARION, O.

BOOKKEEPING—Mechanical drawing and all normal studies taught at commercial school. Room 2, Y. M. C. A. building. Terms reasonable. 51-w&s-16-p

FOR RENT—Three rooms on third floor of Fisher block, Center and Prospect streets. 7etf C. C. FISHER, Bennett block.

FOR RENT—Two good houses for rent, one on John street and one on Oak street. G. T. HARDING.

FOR SALE—A nice five-room house, located on Cummin avenue. Inquire of J. S. Reed, Marion County Bank. 40tf

FOR SALE—Good houses and lots in all parts of the city. A. BARRON, 49-tf 109 North Main street.

FOR SALE—Third house and lot, south of Union block. 49t7 EVA D. BUNKER.

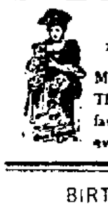
FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three and one-half acres, more or less. Can be laid out in lots. For sale or trade. Call quick. 51-t4 M. B. CHASE, Agent.

ROOMS TO LET—Two rooms, nicely furnished and heated, at 202 south State street. Inquire at residence. MRS. E. S. BULL.

SIX ROOM FLAT—To rent, centrally located, all conveniences. Inquire at Wells Fargo express office. 51-t3

TYPEWRITING on short notice from copy or dictation satisfactorily done. Students wanted in shorthand and typewriting at reasonable rates. Call at or address Room 3, Y. M. C. A. Building. 48t6p R. H. BOWEN.

WANTED—Two experienced girls to work in adjoining places, one for general house work and one for kitchen and dining room work. No washing. Enquire of Mrs. T. P. Wallace, Delaware avenue. 49t4p



Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates are unexcelled for Purity of Material and Deliciousness of Flavor. Their Pink Wrapper Vanilla Chocolate is a favorite for Eating and Drinking. Grocers everywhere.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

John Stingel Reaches His Sixty-first Birthday Tuesday.

There was a very pleasant birthday celebration at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stingel, on south Main street, Tuesday evening. It was Mr. Stingel's sixty-first anniversary, and in the evening a large number of friends and relatives called to assist him in celebrating the affair. A musical program, with games, made up the evening's entertainment. Elaborate refreshments were served and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

During the evening John Powell Lust, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lust, and a grandson of Mr. Stingel, was baptized, the pastor of the German Protestant Reformed church performing the rites.

THEIR FIFTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schaffner Did Not Get a Rocking Chair.

This is the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schaffner, but their relatives, those who attended the wedding five years ago, did not wait until today to remind them of the fact, but came in by surprise Tuesday night. Their home, on Bain avenue, was the scene of a happy affair, and it proved quite delightful. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaffner were made the recipients of some handsome presents, but there was not a rocking chair in the list. It was not until a late hour that the guests departed, wishing them many more happy anniversaries.

SICK AND CONVALESCENT.

Mrs. Frank Maas, of Owens street, is sick.

Jas. Carrol, residing on the Boulevard, is ill.

Mrs. M. Cusic is ill at her home, on Patterson street.

Charles Racey, of Pennsylvania avenue, is very sick.

Mrs. Henry Huffman, of Grand avenue is among the sick.

The condition of George Kling is reported some better today.

Thomas Markey, living northeast of Marion, has an infant very ill.

Miss Etta Haberman is confined to to her home with an attack of la grippe.

Mrs. John Keely, living on the P. O. Sharpless farm, has been sick but is improving nicely.

J. C. Carroll, who has been ill for the past couple of days, is reported some better, and able to get out again.

Real Estate Transfers.

Jane Sprague and husband to O. P. Lenox, lot 2172 in H. True's fifth addition to Marion, $200.

Sarah J. Davis heirs to Pharaby Davis, lot 17 in J. C. Davis' addition to Green Camp, $75 00.

George J. Bippers, trustee, to Daniel C. Lakin, tracts of land in Marion county, $3996.94.

John Ballentine, Jr., and others to D. C. Lakin, 32 acres in Big Island township, $1 00.

Elijah Ehlers and wife to George Roberts, tract of land in Claridon township, $40.

Charles Hofstetter and wife to J. J. Schoenlaub, lot 3798 in Hill's second addition to the city of Marion, $300.

Joel T. Shaw, sheriff, to Jacob F. Lust and others, tract of land in Marion, $2150 00.

Call up telephone 185 when you want a nice steak. 51t4

MELVIN H. MONNETT

ASSIGNS TO O. P. LINN FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

The Liabilities Will Amount to About Nine Thousand Five Hundred and the Assets Are Given at Twelve Thousand Dollars.

The many friends in this city of Melvin H. Monnett will be grieved to learn that he has found it expedient to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The deed of assignment was filed in the probate court this morning and O. P. Linn is named in the deed as the assignee.

The application and statement for appointment as assignee states that the chattels of the assignor are worth $300 and the realty is worth $12,000 and the assignee tendered a bond for $20,000, which was accepted.

In a conversation with Mr. Monnett, this morning, at the office of his attorney, J. A. Wolford, he stated to the STAR that his financial difficulty began when be went bail for a brother, whose failure caused a loss to him of $6000 and that, together with the building which he did and the decrease in prices of lands and crops, brought about the step which he took today.

Mr. Monnett saw that there was no chance, in the near future, to pay off the mortgage indebtedness amounting, with interest, to $8111.00, which falls due Friday, and he did not desire to renew the loan, thinking it the best and most honorable course to pay off his creditors while his assets were in excess of his liabilities and before interest had eaten up his estate.

That his assets are greatly in excess of his liabilities may be known when it is stated that while the statement is made that while his personalty is worth only $300 and his realty $12,000, in realty his estate consists of 320 acres of as fine land as there is in Scott township, and all our citizens are aware that on his farm stands the largest and finest farm house in Marion county, built by Mr. Monnett at an expense of $13,000.

It has been stated by some, utterly ignorant of the facts, that Mr. Monnett has suffered heavy losses in buying and shipping stock. Mr. Monnett says there is no truth whatever in the report, that he never lost a dollar in the stock business and that with the exception of a very small portion of his liabilities, which amount to $9500, all of its debts were made before he commenced shipping stock.

While all will be grieved that Mr. Monnett has thought it necessary to make the step which he has, none can fail to commend his honorable desire to make his creditors perfectly safe by assigning for their benefit an estate which in the way of an ordinary sale or trade is reasonably worth from $25,000 to $30,000.

HAD NOT HEARD OF IT.

Superintendent Allen, of the Erie, Knows Nothing About Recent Rumors.

C. A. Allen, superintendent of the Third and Fourth divisions of the Erie, is not of the opinion that the C. and E. terminal will be taken to Galion. He sees nothing practical in it.

This was not gotten direct from Mr. Allen, but a day or two since he was talking to one of his officials here and stated that he had not heard any report to the effect that the terminal was to be taken from Marion. He said that the company could not do away with their large yards here. The interchange business is so great in Marion that it makes it necessary to keep the present forces here. This information from Mr. Allen is interesting.

THE ESSENIC ORDER.

An Important Business Meeting Held Tuesday Evening.

Mirabah Senate, No. 16, K. A. E. O held an important meeting at the Royal Arcanum hall last night.

The committee appointed to secure a hall, reported that the old Elk hall had been leased for the lodge for the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

A committee on paraphernalia was appointed, with instructions to purchase paraphernalia for the lodge at once.

Other important business was taken up but it was of such a nature that publication is not advisable.

FRIENDS' OATS

DAILY SALES 50,000 POUNDS.

ALWAYS THE BEST.

SOLD ONLY IN 2 LB. PACKAGES.
VITALITY and ENERGY
DEPEND UPON THE FOOD YOU EAT.
DELICIOUS, HEALTHFUL, ECONOMICAL.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
FRIENDS' ROLLED OATS

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."

MRS. S. T. RORER, *Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.*

BUCYRUS VS. MARION.

MARION WINS A GAME OF POLO AT THE RINK TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Bucyrus Boys Played Good Individual Games but Lack Team Work—Brilliant Playing by Stricker, Motz, Cull and Campbell—The Game.

The polo game at the People's rink Tuesday night was much better than was anticipated, and if it is true that the Bucyrus team has not played before for seven years, and there is no reason other than the evidence of their clever playing to doubt it, the Crawfordites with a little practice in team work will make formidable foes.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock grand master of ceremonies, Joe Hopley, of Bucyrus, called up the teams which were made up as follows:

MARION.		BUCYRUS.
Campbell	f. r.	Motz
Cull	s. r.	Parker
Clary	c. p.	Swingley
Allen	g. t.	Stricker

A brisk play was made for a minute and Campbell shot the ball into the goal amid cheering, which performance be repeated three minutes later. The third goal went to Bucyrus on a drive by Motz after a hard and bitter struggle.

Again a hard skirmish was made and the Bucyrus boys did more slugging than was necessary, but it mattered not as no one was injured, and Cull made a goal for Marion, making the score 3 to 1 in favor of the home team, the first half of the game being called without further scoring.

After a ten minutes' recess had been taken the boys lined up for the second half, which had barely commenced before Campbell's skate was broken by being slugged, and his place was taken by Maag.

Bucyrus made the first goal on a drive made by Motz. Maag made the next goal for Marion, which was quickly followed by another goal for Marion made on a clever play by Cull.

At this point Stricker, who played a faultless game as goal tender, retired, his place being taken by Reehm. The play went on and on the lineup Cull hooked the ball and made goal, the play not lasting fifteen seconds.

Motz made the third goal for Bucyrus, which was counterbalanced by Cull making another for Marion. Motz, not to be outdone, struck goal again and Cull did likewise for Marion just as time was called, making the score for the half 5 to 3 in Marion's favor, and giving the game to Marion by a score of 8 to 4.

The brilliant playing of the evening was made by Campbell and Cull for Marion and Stricker and Motz for Bucyrus, Cull and Motz each driving four goals. Clary and Allen also played clever games.

The Bucyrus boys evidently know the game but that they were sadly weak in the matter of team work was evident to every spectator in the crowded hall.

Our underwear at 25 per cent. discount is dirt cheap. 49t3
Martin & Wiley.

THE ELK SOCIAL.

The Ladies Have Arranged for a Pleasant Entertainment.

The ladies of the Elks have completed all arrangements for the social session to be given in the hall of the lodge of Elks this evening, and a very pleasant affair is anticipated. The program is to consist of music, songs and games. Refreshments are to be served, and at 10 o'clock the dancing will commence.

A number of out-of-town Elks are expected and there is no reason why it should not be a success. It is expected that there will be in the neighborhood of two hundred present. The entire affair has been arranged by the wives of the Elks.

Twenty-five per cent. off on entire stock until February 1st. 49t3
Martin & Wiley.

Can This Be True?

[Kenton News.]

A crowd of young men in Marion is agitating the organization of a society which will do away with the raising of the hats to ladies. These lads imagine raising the hat so often injures their heads. Poor, weak, insipid boys. Marion ought to be ashamed of them. When a young man becomes either too lazy or too rude to lift his hat to a lady he needs his head examined to see if it isn't internally injured.

St. Paul's Church.

Divine service this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock in the parish room of the church. All cordially invited.

J. W. ARMSTRONG,
Rector.

Sure Sign.

"They must be engaged."
"How do you know?"
"They've quarreled."—Chicago Record.

German Croup Remedy

Cures cough, cold, in young, old.

GROWING IN INTEREST

Are the Revival Meetings at the Christian Church.

Meetings in the Christian church are growing continually in merit. Last night at the close of Rev. W. J. Lhamon's sermon three people united with the church. The house was filled with people who listened earnestly to the preacher's graphic description of Paul before Felix, from which he drew many practical lessons. He asserted that Paul in chains was really the free man, and that Felix in purple was a slave to his environment and his cowardice. The man who can't quit swearing is a slave to profanity. The man who can't quit drinking is a slave. The politician who trembles when the preachers reason as Paul did of righteousness, and temperance and judgment—who trembles, and hedges and shirks, and hesitates, and prevaricates and puts off the day of reform is not a hero.

Here Mr. Lhamon paused to say that he had been informed that Marion is having a clean government under its present mayor and chief of police. These brave men, elected by godly people regardless of party lines, have made saloon fiends and other pimps and scamps and thugs of society run as far into their hid holes as the law allows.

Felix proposed to become religious when it was convenient for him. He was a typical politician. He would have made a good Tammany candidate for mayor or alderman. He trembled. He had conscience enough to make him a coward but not enough to make him a hero.

Conscience first, and Christ as Lord of conscience. This is the prime thing for us all. Get that question settled and all is settled. To tremble with Felix or triumph with Paul—we have our option.

Mr. Lhamon's subject tonight will be "A good man made better."

RAILROAD NOTES

Peter Meiser, traveling engineer of the Erie, was in the city today.

C. A. Allen, superintendent of the Erie, was in the city this morning.

C. C. Reynolds, superintendent of the Chicago and Erie, was in the city today.

The flat in which Conductor Ike Wilcox, of the C. and E., resides, at Chicago, was burned Tuesday. Conductor Wilcox lost all of his household goods, on which there was no insurance.

Columbus Dispatch: The C., S. and H. is doing a big business in ice traffic, and this will probably continue for some time, weather permitting. The ice is shipped from Sandusky to Columbus and is about 9½ inches in thickness. There is about 1,500 or 1,600 cars in sight with a prospect that the number may be increased.

Columbus Journal: The supreme court yesterday handed down a decision in the $2000,000 damage suit of Judge Stevenson Burke against the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad company. The decision was in favor of the railroad company, the common pleas and circuit courts, which gave judgment for Judge Burke for the full amount, being reversed. This suit grew out of the litigation begun by John W. Shaw when he was president of the Hocking Valley, to recover the proceeds of the sale of $8,000,000 bonds, which it was alleged had been misappropriated by Judge Burke and his associates in the directory of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad company. Judge Burke claimed by reason of an injunction which tied up all his stocks and securities he suffered a loss of $200,000 by the depreciation in their value. The suit was brought in Lucas county and Judge Burke won in both the common pleas and circuit courts. The Hocking Valley had set aside $250,000 to pay the judgment, interest and costs in the case of an adverse decision in the supreme court. The officials of the Hocking Valley were very much elated over the outcome of the litigation, as it leaves the the company with a handsome available surplus in its treasury. In the decision of the supreme court Judges Burkett and Shauck dissented.

The World's Fair Tests
showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Look Here!

$1.50 Novelty All-wool Shirts only	98c.
10c Novelty Outing Flannels only	6c yd.
$10.00 Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Pattern	$4.89.

All Blankets to Close Less Than Manufacturers' Cost.

Fur and Cloth Jackets and Capes at your own price, all latest style goods.

Just Arrived--

50 Elegant New Patterns, in Jamestown, Wool Novelty and Plain Goods, 8 yards in each pattern, only - - - 98c.

111 North Main St.

D. Yake.

STOLL SELLS SHOES.

Our STAR Circus Is Coming!

Continuous performances. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with

WILLIMANTIC STAR ★ THREAD.

Send for a set for each of the children. Address

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

F. R. SALTER,

STOVES, RANGES,
MANTELS,
AND TILE.

PROPRIETOR OF
MARION ROOFING WORKS.
131 S. MAIN ST
ESTABLISHED 1865

Agent for the Economy Furnace. Get my Prices.

NEW

WINTER GOODS.

Williams & Leffler

THE LEADING TAILORS,

Have now in stock all the Newest Designs, Colors and Mixtures. A great variety of Plain Goods, in all makes, which they will make up at the lowest possible prices, consistent with first-class workmanship. Satisfaction is always given.

THE PRENDERGAST LUMBER AND COAL CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER AND COAL

OUR SPECIALTY--EVERYTHING.

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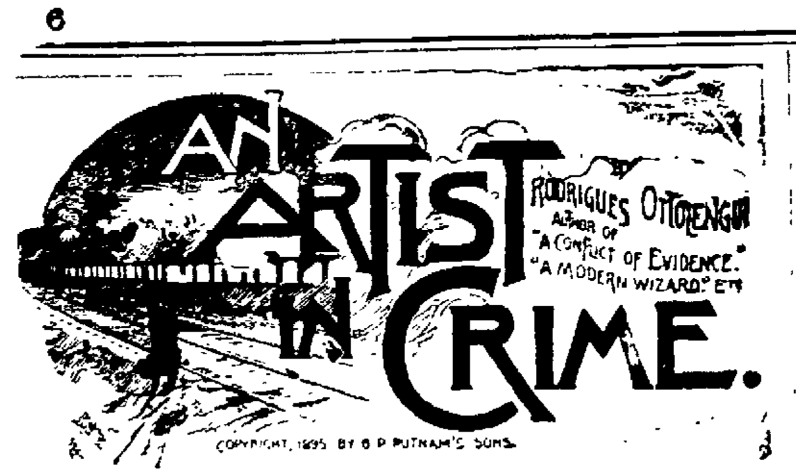
AN ARTIST IN CRIME.
RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI
AUTHOR OF
"A CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE." "A MODERN WIZARD" ETC.

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CHAPTER VI

MR. BARNES' TRAP.

It must not be supposed from what has been related that Mr. Barnes had lost any of his old time skill. That he did not yet quite understand the case upon which he was working is little to be wondered at when it is remembered that less than two days had elapsed since the robbery had occurred, and that a great part of this time he had necessarily been absent from the city upon another case.

After his disappointment at discovering that the button which he had found was less valuable than he had at first supposed, he had decided upon a mode of procedure from which he hoped to gain much. He had seen many men flinch when brought unexpectedly into the presence of their murdered victim. He knew that many in a fit of passion, or even in cold blood, might have the nerve to take human life. Few resisted a shudder when shown the ghastly, mutilated, perhaps decomposing corpse.

When he left the hotel that morning it was about 10 o'clock. While he had been convinced by Mr. Mitchel that the button found at the scene of the murder was not one of the original set, or rather that it could not be proved that it had been, he was equally satisfied that the fact that it presented a portrait of Miss Remsen was significant. Thus, after all, it was possible that Mr. Mitchel had murdered the woman, or at least he had visited the apartment. In either case, supposing that he knew the woman was dead, it would be idle to take him up three flights of stairs to confront him with the body, for that would give him ample premonition of what was about to occur, and he would readily control his countenance. This is what the detective did.

He went at once to the coroner and told him enough to have him render his assistance. Therefore during the time which had elapsed the coroner had impaneled a jury, taken them to the scene of the crime and then adjourned the inquest, leaving the doctors to perform the autopsy. The body had been taken down to a room on the first floor which opened directly on the main hall. Here it was laid out upon a table, so placed that the gaping wound and now hideous face would at once meet the gaze of any one entering. The doctors had been instructed to postpone their work until the arrival of the detective. Thus Mr. Barnes knew, as he led the way down stairs, that his trap was set. As he reached the main hall he spoke.

"Gentlemen, I am about to ask a favor of you. You were both on the train when the robbery was committed. There is a question in relation to it which I should like to ask both of you and hear each answer separately. Would you oblige me?"

"With pleasure," said the Frenchman.

"I have already told you that you may ask me any questions," said Mr. Mitchel.

"Thank you!" Turning to the hall boy, who of course had been taught his part, he continued: "Can we find a room where we can talk privately for a few minutes?"

"Yes, sir; step this way," and the boy led them toward the one where the corpse lay.

"Mr. Mitchel," said Mr. Barnes, "will you wait a few minutes. I will not detain you long." Mr. Mitchel bowed, and the Frenchman followed the detective into the room, the boy closing the door after him. Nothing was to be seen save the table bearing the body, the doctors being hidden in a room beyond. Mr. Barnes stopped near the corpse and simply gazed steadfastly at Mr. Thauret, who in turn looked intently at the murdered woman. Not a muscle moved to show any agitation. Mr. Barnes waited, but apparently nothing was to happen. Yet he was determined that the other should speak first, that he might draw some deduction from his words. Therefore he maintained a stolid silence. Two minutes passed which seemed an age, and then the Frenchman gave the detective a genuine surprise. Looking him straight in the eyes he said in the coolest tones imaginable:

"How did you discover that I am a physician?"

"I don't understand you," said Mr. Barnes, to [illegible] what the man was aiming at.

"Mr. Barnes, you brought me into this room saying that you wished to ask me a question. When I entered and saw this corpse I knew at once that your pretended questioning was but a subterfuge. I wondered why you brought me in here, and was thinking it out [illegible] Very good. All I can make out is that, this woman being [illegible] and knowing that I am [illegible] you wished an expert opinion on the case. I wondered how you had discovered that I have a medical education, and so I asked you the question. Do I make myself plain?"

"Quite so," said the detective blandly, [illegible] disappointed. "My only [illegible] that I did not know [illegible] I did bring you in [illegible] a question."

"[illegible]"

"I wish [illegible] me whether [illegible]"

"You overrate my skill. I never saw the woman before. [illegible]"

"Not[illegible]ing with a polite bow and drawing on his gloves, Mr. Thauret started to leave the room. Mr. Barnes quickly stepped in front of him, determined that he should not have a chance to warn Mr. Mitchel. Opening the door, he then let him pass, thus keeping his eyes on the two others. Mr. Thauret bowed formally to Mr. Mitchel and passed out. Then the latter followed Mr. Barnes into the presence of the dead woman. If Mr. Thauret was undisturbed at the sight which met him, it was not so with Mr. Mitchel. He had scarcely observed what was before him than, with an ejaculation of horror, he stepped closer to the corpse and exclaimed:

"My God, Mr. Barnes, what does this mean?"

"What does what mean?" said Mr. Barnes quietly.

The two men stared at one another a few moments, when Mr. Mitchel, suddenly lowering his eyes, said, "I'm a fool!" and once more turned to look at the corpse. Presently he turned and said, with all of his old time composure:

"You said you wished to ask me a question. What is it?"

"I wish you to tell me who this woman is."

"Was, I suppose you mean. She was Rose Mitchel."

"Ah! Did you know her?"

"I agreed to answer but one question. I have done so."

"You have admitted that you knew her."

"You will find it difficult to prove that."

"Oh, shall I? I have witnesses. Gentlemen, please come forward." A door at the farther end of the room opened and two physicians entered. The detective continued, "What have you to say now?"

"That I am most profoundly indebted to you for having enabled me to prove what has happened, and also that you have so soon let me know that we are not alone." Mr. Barnes bit his lip at this taunt, and Mr. Mitchel, turning to the doctors, continued: "Gentlemen, I am delighted to know that you have overheard what has occurred. You may be called upon to give testimony. If you will remember, I think that you will admit that Mr. Barnes asked me who this woman is. Correcting his grammar, I replied, 'She was Rose Mitchel.' Am I accurate?"

"Quite so," said one of the doctors.

"Mr. Barnes claims that I have admitted that I knew the woman. I claim that I have merely admitted that I knew her name, which is a very different thing."

"You admitted more than that," said the detective testily, "for you must have known more than her name to be able to give a name to this dead body."

"You are quite right, Mr. Barnes. I must also have known her face. In the same way I know both name and face of Lillian Russell. Were I to identify her dead body, would that prove that I was a personal acquaintance?"

"Certainly not, but you cannot claim that this woman was known to you in that way, for she was not a public character."

"How do you know that?"

"Well, then, was she?"

"That is another question, and I decline to answer it—at least before witnesses. If you will walk with me as far as my hotel I will do the best I can to explain to you how I could identify this corpse without having been acquainted with the woman herself."

"Of course I will go with you, for explain this you must," and together the two men left the building.

They walked across to Fifth avenue and down that thoroughfare for several blocks in silence. Mr. Mitchel was evidently thinking over the position in which he found himself, and Mr. Barnes was satisfied not to hasten the explanation. He thus gave himself time to make a few mental notes, which if written down would have read as follows:

"Why did both of these men start when I said that the jewels were hidden off the train? It might be because both know that to be a fact. If a fact Thauret might have known it because he himself may be the thief. In that case either Mitchel is an accomplice or he saw the other man rob the satchel at some station. Could Mitchel himself have hidden the satchel? How could he have done so when I watched his section all night, unless of course I fell asleep, which is not probable. It follows, then, that I must discover what acquaintanceship exists between these men in order to determine whether they are in league together.

"Next as to the murder. It is odd to find both men [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]. It [illegible] that [illegible] were [illegible] when I suggested that the woman might have been murdered to obtain the jewels. If Thauret killed the woman his demeanor in the presence of the corpse was simply marvelous. He [illegible] the [illegible] admitted that he has a [illegible]. Physicians are [illegible] what is more [illegible] would know [illegible] a sharp [illegible]. As to Mitchel [illegible] corpse. Yet he was much excited and went toward the body for a closer scrutiny. Murderers usually shrink away from their victims. In spite of that he gave the woman's name, and it tallies with that which she herself had claimed. Now, if he was willing to tell me the name, and if he committed the crime, why did he remove the names from all the garments? Why, unless Rose Mitchel is an alias, and the real name is thus kept secret? I may ask him some of these questions."

At this point Mr. Mitchel addressed his companion.

"Mr. Barnes, I should like to know of what you have been thinking as we walked, and I suppose you have a similar curiosity regarding my own thoughts. I mean to gratify you. I have been endeavoring to view my own position from your point of view, to guess what your deductions are from my behavior in the presence of that dead woman."

"I cannot give you my deductions," said Mr. Barnes, "for the simple reason that I have adopted none as yet. It has always been my practice to avoid deciding upon a theory too early. A detective with a theory will invariably be tempted to work to prove his assumption. I work to discover the truth. Therefore I avoid theories."

"Good! I see that my opinion of detectives, as expressed in the conversation which you overheard, must be modified. I still think I am right in the main, but you are an exception to the general rule."

"Mr. Mitchel, I don't care for compliments. You are at present in a very suspicious position. You said you could explain how you were able to identify that woman."

"I will do so. First let me state that I never saw her but once before in my life. The story is very short. I have been in this city less than two years. I became engaged to Miss Remsen last winter. About a month later I received a letter signed Rose Mitchel, which informed me that the writer could divulge a secret in relation to my family which would cause Miss Remsen to break with me. A price was named for silence, and a photograph inclosed that I might be able to recognize the woman, for she boldly announced that she would call in person for the money. She did so, and I have never seen her again till today."

"Can you prove this story?"

"I will show you the letter and the photograph if you will come with me to the Garfield safety vaults."

"I will go with you at once. Did you pay the money demanded?"

"I did."

"Do you not know that it is suspicious for a man to submit to blackmail? It tends to prove that he is in the blackmailer's power."

"That is correct. I was in this woman's power."

"That is a serious admission, now that she has been murdered."

"I know it. But here we are at the vaults."

The two men entered the building, and Mr. Mitchel obtained the key to his compartment. He never took it away from the place, for he thought it safer in the keeping of the officers of the vaults. Descending into the great strong room he took a tin box from his drawer, and then went into a little private room provided with a table and chairs. Opening the box he took out several packages which he laid on one side. Among these the detective was amazed to see a red Russia leather case bound around with a strap, upon which appeared the name Mitchel in gold letters. Could it be possible that this was the case containing the missing jewels?

"Ah! Here it is," said Mr. Mitchel. "Here is the photograph." He handed it to Mr. Barnes, who saw at once that it was the picture of the dead woman. "And here is the letter. Shall I read it to you?" Mr. Barnes assented with a nod. His thoughts were mainly upon the red leather case. Mr. Mitchel read aloud:

> MR. R. MITCHEL:
>
> DEAR SIR—You will be surprised to receive this from one of whom perhaps you know little, but who knows much concerning your family, so much that were she to tell all she knows your high toned sweetheart would send you adrift in a jiffy. Some say that silence is golden. So it must be in this case. If you wish me to keep silent, you must be ready to give me $10,000 on Thursday night, when I shall call for it. I send my photograph that you may know I am the writer when I call. You need not be afraid to do this, because if you call in the police I will simply tell my story and you will be ruined. I may go to jail, but that does not worry me much, as there are worse places. So be ready to receive me on Thursday night. Yours truly,
>
> "ROSE MITCHEL."

Mr. Mitchel handed the above to Mr. Barnes, who read it over carefully, examining the envelope and postmark, both of which proved that the letter was genuine and a year old.

"Did you give her the amount demanded?" asked Mr. Barnes.

"I must explain what I did. When I received the letter it was plain that I would be nothing to lose by receiving the woman and hearing her story. I determined not to give her any money. Therefore, when she called, of course I did not have any such sum. After listening to her I changed my mind. I found that, through certain papers which she had and which she did not hesitate to show me, she would be able to concoct a scandal which might easily put a stop to [illegible] proposed. I mean in the rupture of my engagement. Naturally I wished to avoid that. When I told her that she should have the money if she would call again, she became [illegible] and said I had tricked her and now wanted a chance to hand her over to the police, etc. I saw that I must settle with her at once and did so [illegible] terms. I agreed to give her [illegible] and the [illegible]."

"[illegible]" Mr. Barnes [illegible].

"Yes, in jewels. You are surprised. But that is because you do not know my hobby. I am a collector of jewels. I have [illegible] these [illegible] would purchase them from her. Thus was I rid of the woman, part of the agreement being that she should never return."

"Mr. Mitchel, a man of your intelligence must have known that such promises are not kept by that class of people."

"True, but I obtained from her all the documentary evidence which she had, so that I rendered her powerless to annoy me further. You said awhile ago that it was a serious admission for me to make that I was in this woman's power. I suppose you meant that such a fact supplied a motive for this murder. Now you see that this is not true, since I can prove that I released myself from that position a year ago."

"How can you prove that?"

"I have the woman's receipt, in which she states that for the sum of $10,000, or its equivalent, she delivers to me family documents, etc."

"Have you the documents still?"

"I prefer not to reply to that question."

"Very good, but answer me this one. Where did you obtain this leather case and what does it contain?" As he said this the detective picked up the case and held it before Mr. Mitchel's eye. That gentleman was evidently confused for a moment, but finally answered:

"It contains some jewels."

"Jewels? That is what I thought. May I examine them?"

"Not with my permission."

"Then I must do so without." And with a quick movement the case lay open on the table. It was lined with black satin and contained gems similar to those described in the paper found in the dead woman's pocket. What seemed more important, however, was a piece of writing paper upon which Mr. Barnes found an exact copy of the list and description which he had in his pocket. The detective noticed with astonishment that though Mr. Mitchel had refused to permit this examination of the contents of the case he made no effort to prevent it, and now sat back looking on in the most unconcerned way.

"Mr. Mitchel," said Mr. Barnes, "why did you object to my looking into this case?"

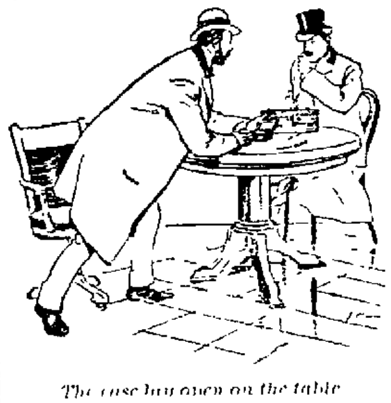
"I never show my jewels to—strangers. It is wrong to tempt people."

"You are impertinent, sir! What do you mean?"

"I mean that I regulate my life by rule. This is one of my rules, and though I do not doubt your honesty, you are a stranger to me and so come within the operation of my rule."

"Your cool impudence will not avail you in this instance. These are the stolen jewels."

"Indeed! Do you discover that, as you claim to have detected the thief, simply by looking at them?" Mr. Mitchel assumed that sarcastic tone which had several times irritated the detective.



The case lay open on the table.

"Have done with child's play," said Mr. Barnes. "I have a list of the lost jewels, and this case, with its contents, accurately matches the description. What is more, this list in your possession is the facsimile of the one which I have in my pocket."

"Ah, now we come to tangible facts and leave the realm of psychology," said Mr. Mitchel, leaning forward, with evident interest. "Let me understand this. You have a list of the stolen jewels. That paper is a facsimile of this one here. The description, too, tallies with the case and jewels. Is that right?"

"That is quite right. Now can your remarkable inventive faculty fashion a story to meet this emergency?"

"Mr. Barnes, you do me an injustice. I am no romancer. That is the difference between myself and the criminal class, with which you deal. Those poor devils commit a crime and depend upon a sequence of lies to clear themselves. On the contrary, I follow this rule, 'Refuse to answer all questions, or else answer truthfully.' Now, in this case there are some points as puzzling to me as to yourself. Them I shall not attempt to explain. One of them is how you can possibly have a duplicate list of my jewels—for these are mine, I assure you."

"Here is the list," said the detective, taking it from his pocket and comparing it with the other, "and, by heavens," he continued, "the writing is the same!"

"That is interesting. Let me look," said Mr. Mitchel. With which he arose, walked around to the other side of the table and stood leaning over the detective. "You see, I do not ask you to let me take your paper from you. You might suspect that I would destroy it." Mr. Barnes handed both papers to him without a word. Mr. Mitchel bowed as he took them and returned to his seat. After a moment's careful examination he handed them back, saying:

"I agree with you, Mr. Barnes. The writing is the same. What deduction do you draw from that fact?"

"What deduction? Why, I found this description of the stolen jewels in the pocket of a dress belonging to Rose Mitchel."

"What! Do you mean to say that she was the woman who was robbed?" The blank astonishment upon Mr. Mitchel's face [illegible] Mr. Barnes, for if he did not know this, the mystery seemed deeper than ever.

"Do you mean that you did not know it?" asked Mr. Barnes.

"How should I know?"

"[illegible]"

"Mr. Mitchel, I am under the painful necessity of placing you under arrest."

"Upon what [illegible]?"

"Upon the charge of having stolen jewels, and perhaps of having murdered Rose Mitchel."

"Are you going to take me with you?" asked Mr. Mitchel coolly.

"Why [illegible]?"

"Because if [illegible] I should like to ask you a [illegible] two questions."

"You may do so."

"First, then, as to [illegible] was committed on a moving train, will you tell me how you suppose it to have been accomplished, since all the passengers were searched?" Mr. Barnes [illegible] to this [illegible] to tell. He thought it well, however, to pretend that he [illegible]. At least he [illegible] how Mr. Mitchel received it.

"As you say all were searched. The first was Mr. Thauret. Nothing was found. Let us suppose a case. This man Thauret was in the same carriage with the woman Rose Mitchel. When the train stopped at New Haven, suppose that he took the satchel, left the train and passed it to you through the window of your section, thinking that only his carriage would be searched. After his own examination he left the train at Stamford. Why may he not have tapped upon your window and have received back the satchel?"

"That would make him my accomplice. You are wrong. I don't know the man at all."

"You admitted having met him when Miss Dora Remsen introduced him to you."

"Once only—at a gaming table. That is why I was displeased to see him in the home of my intended. Passing the robbery, then—for despite my denial you may think your explanation correct, and a jury might agree with you—let us come to the murder. Do you suppose a man would make a wager to commit a crime and then go to the extreme of killing a woman?"

"I do not. But, having committed the robbery, and then having discovered that this woman, who, you say, has blackmailed you, had actually taken an apartment in the same building with your affianced, you may have gone there to urge her to leave and have killed her to save yourself."

"Plainly you do not know me. There is one point in what you say which is interesting. Did I understand that this woman had an apartment in the Thirtieth street building?"

"Certainly, and you knew it."

"You are mistaken. Let us return to the jewels. You think that these are the missing gems. If I prove to the contrary, will you agree not to place me under arrest?"

"With pleasure," said the detective, feeling safe in the idea that what Mr. Mitchel offered to do was an impossibility.

"Thank you! That gives me my freedom, in exchange for which courtesy I promise you all the assistance in my power in finding the murderer." Saying which, Mr. Mitchel touched an electric button, and when it was answered sent a message up stairs asking Mr. Charles to come down. In a few moments that gentleman appeared.

"Mr. Charles," said Mr. Mitchel, "would it be possible for me to enter these vaults without your knowledge?"

"It would be impossible for any one to enter here without my knowledge," said Mr. Charles.

"You keep my key, do you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have I ever taken it out of this building?"

"No, sir."

"Then you think it impossible that I should have been able to have a duplicate key and to have entered here without your knowledge?"

"An utter impossibility, sir."

"Can you remember when I was here last?"

"Certainly. It was about two weeks ago, when you told me that you were going to Boston."

"Thank you very much, Mr. Charles. That is all." Mr. Charles retired and Mr. Mitchel looked at Mr. Barnes with a smile, saying:

"You see you are wrong again. The jewels were stolen yesterday morning and I have not been to this place since, and therefore could not have placed them in this box. Are you satisfied?"

"No. If you were able to commit the robbery on the train while I watched your section all night, and to have succeeded in getting the jewels away although you were searched, you are ingenious enough to have found a way of getting here without the knowledge of Mr. Charles. Or, he may be paid to lie for you. I feel too sure that these are the gems to be so readily convinced to the contrary."

"So you did watch me that night. Well, I am sorry you had so much trouble. I must give you further proof. Very good. Examine these." He took out a package of letters and from them extracted a bill of sale, dated five years previous, in which was [illegible] accurate description of the jewels and case. In addition there was pinned to it a receipt from the New York custom house for the duties paid, which paper was also dated back. This was evidence which Mr. Barnes could not refute. Plainly this particular set of jewels belonged to Mr. Mitchel.

"That is sufficient. It would be folly to arrest you [illegible] to a [illegible]. At the same time I [illegible] coincidence of these two lists, and [illegible] one of them [illegible]."

"By the way, Mr. Barnes, would you [illegible]"

[illegible] candidate.

"Now [illegible] to Miss Remsen [illegible] in Mr. Mitchel [illegible] Mr. Barnes [illegible] Mitchel."

[illegible] that wager [illegible] yesterday [illegible] say, Dec. 2. I have until [illegible] the crime [illegible] should you [illegible] that I am [illegible] now engaged [illegible] hand, and [illegible] Do you [illegible]

[illegible] the new [illegible]," said Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] the subject. Do [illegible] I am [illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

Patriotic Opportunities of Which New York Has Not Taken Advantage.

The designation of streets in New York [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] of the department of [illegible] public works [illegible] late years [illegible] New York's aldermen [illegible] Albany legislature [illegible] aldermen have been interfered with [illegible] legislators do not trouble themselves to any great extent with this matter, acting only on petitions submitted by persons in interest.

It is very different with the municipal bodies in other large cities, especially on the European continent and in South and Central America, for they are constantly making alterations, to the great confusion of travelers in street names, and the municipal council of Paris may be said to excel in this respect by [illegible] the memory of scientists, warriors, inventors and navigators and recalling certain anniversaries and distinguishing certain localities by the names of streets. The council changes the names from time to time as the fancy seizes them and refuses, as was recently the case with the proposed Alexandre Dumas street, to assent to requests which might seem to have the warrant of precedent in the case of other distinguished residents of Paris.

The New York board of aldermen and its predecessor, the common council, seem to have acted generally on the principle made familiar in some retail shops by the sign, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." If, therefore, any person or persons wish to have a new name given to a street, they petition the common council or board of aldermen to that effect. Otherwise the street names continue as they are. The owners of farms in ancient New York which were cut up by streets have been officially remembered, and some generals who took part in Revolutionary struggles have had their fame perpetuated too. But few geographical localities are reproduced in American street names, and some of the founders of the American republic have been totally ignored.

The first vice president of the United States who was afterward the second president, and was besides one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and American minister to England, John Adams, has no street named after him in New York city. Martin Van Buren, the eighth president of the United States and the first president chosen from New York, was not considered in the choice of street names here. There is a Lincoln avenue, it is true, and a Grant avenue as well, but no Lincoln, Grant or Garfield street, and the other presidents of the United States between William Henry Harrison and Abraham Lincoln are not considered deserving of having either a street or an avenue called after them. No reference appears in New York street names to the chief battles of the Revolutionary war or the best known American victories over the British arms in the war of 1812. In all western and in some eastern cities the triumphs of Union arms during the civil war are perpetuated in street names, but New York is an exception. There is no Atlantic street here, notwithstanding that New York is the great western port of the Atlantic ocean. There is no Pacific street either. The choice of street names seems here to have been on a sort of go as you please basis.—New York Sun.

An Irish Horse Show.

I saw a horse show at a little place called Moate—which, however, once gave a night's shelter to Cromwell—at which I was greatly impressed not only by the hospitality—Anglice, gushing—but by the quality of the animals, the horsemanship of the riders and the extraordinary interest and enthusiasm displayed by the country [illegible] hundreds [illegible] the inclosure [illegible] as well as the horses [illegible] missed their jumps. There was one handsome and likely looking mare [illegible] for want of [illegible] for this particular [illegible] was among those which [illegible] her name was Daisy [illegible] Daisy [illegible]

In England [illegible] In Ireland [illegible] Bazar.

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No. 1	[illegible] am	No. 12	[illegible] am
No. 5	10 20 am	No. 16	[illegible]
No. 3	10 35 pm	No. 8	[illegible] pm
No. 37 (local)	7:15 am	No. 35 (local)	[illegible]

Nos. 37 and 38 run between Galion and Dayton only.
No. 16 runs to Salamanca only.

[In effect Nov. 10, '95.]

C. AND E. DIVISION.

MARION JUNCTION DEPOT.

WEST.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	9.0[illegible] am	No. 12	[illegible] am
No. 5	10:[illegible] am	No. 2	5 1[illegible] pm
No. 3	11.25 pm	No. 8	[illegible]
No. 33	12:50 pm	No. 32	12 [illegible]

Nos. 33 and 32 run between Marion and Lima only. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays, and stop at all stations.

[In effect 12.00 m. Sunday, Oct. [illegible] 1895.]

BIG FOUR.

EAST.		WEST	
No. [illegible]	9 10 am	No. 11	5 [illegible] am
No. [illegible]	5 25 pm	No. 3[illegible]	[illegible] am
No. 18	10:57 pm	No. 35	4 [illegible] pm
No. [illegible] local	3 35 pm	No. 55 local	[illegible] am

No. 11, daily, stops at LaRue.
No. [illegible], daily except Sunday, makes local stops.
No. [illegible], daily, makes local stops.
No. [illegible], daily, stops at Caledonia.
No. [illegible], daily except Sunday, makes local stops west of Galion.
No. 18, daily, does not make local [illegible]
Local, daily except Sunday.

[In effect Dec. 15.]

C., H. V. and T.

(BUCKEYE ROUTE.)

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. [illegible]	6. [illegible]am	No. 3[illegible]	[illegible]
No. [illegible]	10:25am	No. 34	[illegible]
No. 35	4:50pm	No. 32	[illegible]
No. 37	10:20pm	No. 30	[illegible]

Trains 31 and [illegible] daily except S[illegible]

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

[In effect Dec. 16, 1895.]

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH	
No. 2	9 00am	No. 1	[illegible]
No. 4	1 12pm	No. 3	[illegible]
No. [illegible]	[illegible] pm	No. 5	[illegible]

No passenger [illegible] on Sun[illegible]

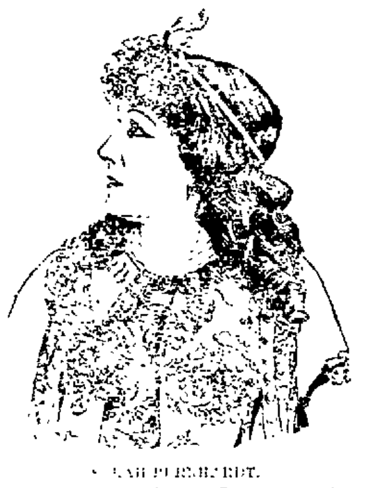
YOUNGER THAN EVER

[illegible] BERNHARDT THINKS BICYCLING IS THE CAUSE.

[illegible] Bloomers—Doesn't Know [illegible] Thinks Castellane a Miser—Loves [illegible] Irving Her Ideal—Talks of the [illegible]

[illegible] Bernhardt arrived in New [illegible] French steamer La Cham[illegible] went immediately to the [illegible] House, where apartments had [illegible] for her on the second [illegible], a spaniel, which was a [illegible] numerous [illegible] nue, seemed [illegible] the attentions Mme. Bernhardt [illegible] bestowing upon her visitors. [illegible] French actress looks in de[illegible] health than she did the [illegible] came to this country. She [illegible] a few years younger. Her re[illegible] appearance she attributes to [illegible] that she has been en[illegible]

"I [illegible] again five years hence," [illegible] with a laugh, "I would be too [illegible] Americans would not rec-



SARAH BERNHARDT.

ognize me. You know, I'm a bicyclist. I am very fond of bicycling. All Paris [illegible] now. Perhaps the improved [illegible] people notice is due to that. I wear the costume that is most fitting for bicyclists—the bloomers—but I always ride in the Bois de Boulogne or some secluded place.

"I shall appear here in a new play, 'Yzeil.' Then I play, for the first time here 'Gismonda.' I will produce two [illegible] new plays—'Magda' and 'La Femme de Claude,' by Dumas. I fear [illegible] 'L'Artesienne.' That is not a play the ladies would like. I am reviving 'La Princesse Lointaine,' putting more action in it. Of course I shall play 'La Dame aux Camelias' and 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.' I play it every time I come here because it was in that character I made my debut in the United States and was successful in it. I like all the characters that I play, but I do love Camille. I can cry every time I play the role. Oh, I feel the character so much in the pathetic parts of it that after awhile I fancy I am participating in a drama in real life. You know, there are many such scenes in real life," she added, with a suggestion of a sigh.

"How long will I play here? Ma foi, je ne sais pas. Suzanne (that's Mlle. [illegible], a member of her company), how long do we play here? Till the 15th of February. Upon my word, I didn't know. Suzanne, where do we go then? To Canada? Oh, yes, I remember now! We will then make a tour of the United States, going as far as New Orleans. Then we go to England.

"So Yvette Guilbert is getting $4,000 a week? Suzanne, how much is $4,000? Twenty thousand francs. Ah, that's a big price! But I suppose she is good in her line, although I don't know her. I heard she was quite successful in Paris, but I never saw her. You see, I never [illegible] into concert halls. But I'm glad she is successful here. Got $1,000 for a private [illegible]. Suzanne, how much is $1,000? Five thousand francs! Ah, well!

"But how is it, then," she asked earnestly, "that Rejane, such a real, good artiste, was not successful here? I don't understand this. But the public is a riddle that we shall never solve."

Yvette Guilbert said recently that Mme. Bernhardt was "passee" in Paris; that [illegible] she had lost her sweet voice, [illegible] Yvette had found it.

"What do I think of Irving's interpretation of 'Macbeth?' I can't criticise [illegible] mentally, for I simply adore him. [illegible] him! He is the acme of [illegible] It is no longer Irving as Macbeth. [illegible] Macbeth as Irving. Oh, I adore [illegible]! Now, there is Sibyl Sanderson, [illegible] a great friend of mine. I love [illegible] much. She is a charming girl [illegible] young girl. She has been very [illegible] in Paris, and she deserves [illegible] success. Massenet loves her very [illegible] He wrote 'Esclarmonde' for [illegible] He thinks she is a very [illegible] woman. And she is."

"Have you met the Comtesse De Cas[illegible]?"

"[illegible] I know her well. Do you [illegible] got pretty since she has [illegible] Paris? She is a charming wom[illegible] very successful socially. She [illegible] in the best society in [illegible] dined with Mrs. Mackay [illegible] and will in time have a [illegible] that is likely to be[illegible] of Parisian society. She [illegible] that will doubtless [illegible] private establishments [illegible] is no reason why she [illegible] received in the best so[illegible] Castellanes belong to the [illegible] France. I've a lot of [illegible] that the comte buys [illegible] apparel. It is this [illegible] her. That is the [illegible] do, as a Parisian, you [illegible] better what is suitable [illegible] an American."

"[illegible] is very extravagant—[illegible] spent $1,000,000 of [illegible] [illegible] He is a veri[illegible] is a good dresser. [illegible] he was seen at the [illegible] Ah! Ah! Yes! I've [illegible] Prince Albert made of [illegible] wearing a pink shirt, a white collar and red necktie are only big jokes.

"No, I don't believe France would form a passive alliance with Germany in case the latter went to war with England. I don't think co-operation in war between these two countries will ever be possible. But I'm not much of a politician. Yes, I have followed the Venezuelan trouble. We in France never thought a war possible. England would not go to war with this country anyway. She is generally submissive when hard pressed.

"The new fashions in Paris? I think they are simply horrid. I don't like them at all. Parisian women are today bell shaped. They really look like bells. Sleeves? Well, they are not as large as formerly. They are not puffed on the shoulders. Will the flaring skirt be replaced by more graceful clinging ones? Well, I hope so. Small bonnets are not worn any more.

"The prevailing color of hair? Ha, ha! Well, it is brown just now, worn flat on the sides. Cosmetic is very much used in France, and so is rouge.

"Yes. I still have a small menagerie. I have five lions, a tiger and several dogs, but I gave my monkeys and my leopard to the Jardin des Plantes."

Sarah Bernhardt was born in Paris on Oct. 22, 1844, and is therefore in her fifty-second year.—New York Journal.

THE MARRIAGE RECORD.

Pastor Schneider Performed 730 Ceremonies In the Year Just Ended.

Pastor Schneider of New York, who marries all the east side girls and their young men, has just finished figuring up the number of ceremonies he performed in 1895 and has found the total to be 730. This is a record of records, for it beats anything that Pastor Schneider ever did before in the marrying line, and yet for the past five years he has held the marrying record in this city, and it is doubtful if any other minister has eclipsed him during that period.

Pastor Schneider is a short, stout, good natured German, with a shiny bald head and a genial smile that has sent courage into the hearts of many a faltering couple whose nerve failed them on the very edge of matrimony. He lives in the big four story brick house at 109 Second avenue, right in the heart of the German colony, and in one window there is a big glass sign, which reads, "Pastor Schneider."

At all hours of the day and night the genial German is ready to tie loving hearts together. He will tumble out of bed in response to a ring at the bell at 2 o'clock in the morning as willingly as he would walk into his front room and confront a blushing couple at the same hour in the afternoon. He never has a word of reproach for anybody who comes to him and is as full of advice as a London policeman and as careful of whom he marries as a Quaker, for if Pastor Schneider married all who came to him he would indeed have his hands full.

During the past year he had to turn away nearly 300 couples whom his conscience would not allow him to unite in marriage, and there was excellent reason for his action in each case. Pastor Schneider does not mean to have a hand in any fatal marriages. When two youngsters come to him, a most infrequent occurrence, he sizes them up and demands to know what they want. When they tell him, he puts on his most fatherly smile, makes them sit down on a lounge side by side, and then draws a chair up in front of them and seats himself in it. He has a stock lecture for such occasions.—New York Sun.

GREATEST ON EARTH.

Edison Thinks We Can Beat Every Nation. His New Phonograph.

Edison, the great inventor, was recently interviewed in regard to his opinions on the war question should we get entangled in one. The reporter says:

Edison was busy. He was working on a phonograph. He had been trying for 14 months to make a phonograph that would reproduce the music of a piano without a tin pan and snare drum accompaniment. He had just succeeded and was glorying in the success, finishing up the last details. This thing was fully occupying his time, but he dropped everything and talked for an hour or more about the most terrible contrivances of offense and defense.

"But there isn't going to be any war," said he. "If there is and England fights those fellows on the other side, she'll whip them, any one of them or all of them put together. She's the greatest nation on the globe except America. She's the workshop of the world, the machine shop of the earth. They can't beat her."

"But how about her commerce?"

"They can't destroy it," answered Mr. Edison. "They don't know how. America is the only nation that can do that. We are the only people who make privateersmen. There never was a successful privateer who wasn't an American.

"Yes, there are a lot of schemes for killing men that I've thought about since this thing began," he said a moment later. "but what's the use of talking about them? I've told of enough already to do the business. Come and hear a phonograph play the piano without sounding like a tin pan."

Which Is It?

The Fourth Estate contains an advertisement for an all around newspaper man to edit 13 columns of matter daily, write editorials, read proofs and take general charge of a newspaper. Salary, $18.

Does this mean $18 per minute, $18 per hour or only $18 per day?—Union Printer.

And Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Two weeks ago Cecil Rhodes was the "uncrowned king of Africa." Now the London papers call him a "reckless adventurer." Nothing in England's policy of territorial aggrandizement fails like failure.—Chicago Journal.

TO MAKE MEN OF BOYS

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FINDING HOMES FOR STREET ARABS.

They Start For Florida and the West—How the Society Gives a Helping Hand to Our Future Citizens—One Has a Father, and One Confesses to a Mother.

Forty boys were gathered the other day in the offices of the Children's Aid society in New York. There was nothing remarkable about these boys except their clothes. Each one wore a new suit of warm clothes. And each one looked in it as awkward as a clothier's dummy. The oldest boy was about 14; the youngest 6 or 7. They behaved themselves like any 40 boys under an eye of authority—that is, they whispered and giggled and slyly punched each other and twisted and turned uneasily on the benches where they sat.

Being only boys, they did not know how important the day was to them. It was vastly more important than the day of their birth. Without cant they were born again that day, for the agents of the Children's Aid society were about to take them to homes—to give them an upward start in life. The day of their birth gave them a downward start. Down, down they went, the impetus of their birth increased by the death or desertion of those who gave them life, until the society found them in the gutter.

But, after all, these boys have to thank themselves for their acquaintance with the society. They first sought the society's lodging houses. That proved that they instinctively preferred a cot to a corner of Theater alley, a dormitory to a doorstep; that they would rather save their pennies than beg for pennies; that, in a word, they more esteemed cleanliness than craps.

Given that to start with, the society saw the making of men in those boys. They were put on probation. They were sent to the society's farm training school at Kensico, Westchester county, N. Y. There are 125 acres in that farm, which owes its existence to the generosity of Mrs. T. M. White. The boys are under no restraint there. The doors are open; a girl could climb the fences. Each of these 40 boys had been on the farm for four, five or six months. He had proved he was worthy of a home.

The homes for these boys are chosen with great care, and until they are 18 years old they and they in whose charge they are are constantly watched by the society's agents all over the country. Even were this not so, how inestimable the benefit of a change from a tenement to a farm, from a gutter to an orange grove!

One division of these 40 boys started at 2 o'clock for Unionville, Mo., in charge of R. N. Brace. Another set out at the same time for Garnett, Kan., with B. W. Tice in care of them. The third division remained in the society's offices until evening. E. Trott looked after them. He has been in the society's employ for 33 years, and he has started 260 companies of homeless boys on the way to useful citizenship. Fifteen thousand boys have started on the road to be president of the United States under the guidance of old gentleman Trott. Had they never known the society or Trott these boys might have been thugs or murderers or even professional politicians or patriots for revenue only.

Before they went Mr. Trott called them around him and put some questions to them for the information of the reporter.

"How many of you boys have been newsboys?"

Four hands went up in answer.

"How many bootblacks?"

One hand.

"How many messenger boys?"

Three hands.

"How many boys have a mother?"

One hand was raised, and the owner of it, heaven help him, looked very sheepish indeed.

"She was a-kissin of him here this morning," said a redheaded boy, and the others giggled.

"Ah, I remember," whispered Mr. Trott. "That boy's mother is a nurse. She is too poor to support him." Then aloud:

"How many boys have a father?"

One hand.

"Have you a father?" asked Mr. Trott, surprised.

"Yes, sir," said the boy to whom the hand was attached, "but I hain't seen him for a long time. He don't like me."

The boy spoke proudly. He was proud. He had a father.

"How long since you saw him?" asked Mr. Trott, smiling.

"About—about six months," said the boy.

"Why, my boy, you've been with us six months," said Mr. Trott.

"I mean six—six years," said the boy.

"He's 7 years old," said Mr. Trott.—New York World.

COULDN'T STAND IT.

Reading the Laureate's Latest Poem Drove His Namesake to Drink.

John Austin, arraigned in Justice Kersten's court at Chicago on a charge of drunkenness, told this sad story:

"My name is Austin, and I was born in England. Yesterday I was reading a newspaper when I came upon some lines written by one of my family, an Austin, who is now laureate of England. I read it through and sought relief from my agony in drink. This is where I ended up. I don't care now where I go."

The justice looked at him pityingly.

"Did you read it all through?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Discharged," announced the court "This man has had enough punishment."

A Chance For Conquest.

In the sudden craze for martial glory in Europe some nation should hurl itself upon the independent principality of Monaco. This sovereign state boasts an army of 42 men, skilled chiefly in shooting a more aristocratic variety of craps.—Chicago Chronicle.

SPECULATING IN PATRIOTISM

A Large Consignment of President Monroe Buttons Sent to Venezuela.

By the steamer Venezuela, which sailed from New York the other day for La Guayra, there was a consignment of goods which shows that Venezuelans have learned a Yankee trick or two, that they have seized an opportunity and are turning patriotism into capital. The shipment was of several thousands of buttons similar to the ordinary campaign badges, with a small satin American flag attached. On the top of the button is a picture of ex-President Monroe and the words, "America For Americans; One Country. One Flag. One God." The buttons were sent by N. Bolet, exsecretary of the Venezuelan legation at Washington, who, in speaking of the matter, said:

"By the last mail from Venezuela I received a letter from a friend in Caracas saying that the people there were simply wild with enthusiasm and would buy anything which contained a suggestion of American sentiment. He requested me to send him something to sell and declared that he could dispose of 1,000,000 pictures of Cleveland and Monroe. I decided upon the President Monroe buttons as the most appropriate and convenient souvenirs and sent the batch today as a starter. I have ordered 50,000 more to ship by the next steamer. They will sell for 25 cents apiece."—New York Sun.

A SURE CURE.

Dr. Edson's Asepsin Seems to Be the Long Sought Elixir.

The medical fraternity of Indiana is interested in the outcome of the treatment of William Hogarth of Plymouth, who is suffering from consumption in its advanced stages.

The case is designed to be a thorough test of the remedy known as asepsin, discovered by Dr. Edson of New York city, and is the only case, in addition to the ones under treatment by the New York physician, in the United States.

The patient is William Hogarth, a painter, 35 years old. The treatment was begun in the latter part of December.

Hogarth has gained rapidly in flesh, his pulse has lowered from 105 to 91, temperature from 101¼ to 90, and his physician now expects to discharge him as completely cured.

Asepsin is a colorless liquid. It is prepared from nascent phenic acid, which is derived from phenol. It is injected into the walls of the abdomen or the muscles of the back, and the results are said to be lasting.

The report of the Hogarth case is said to be in advance of Dr. Edson's own article, which will appear in The Medical Record. It is now believed that the powers and possibilities of asepsin have developed into an unfailing cure for consumption.—New York Recorder.

HEALS WHEN IN A TRANCE.

Remarkable Powers Attributed to a Farmer at Sycamore, Ills.

The miraculous healing powers displayed by an English farmer named Wilbur Hammond, who resides four miles north of Belvidere, Ills., have caused a sensation in that section. During the last week he has been in Sycamore trying his power, with wonderful success.

Among those he healed are Mrs. Benjamin Derrick, who has been a cripple from a fall received several years ago; also Mrs. Jerry Singer, who was near death from neuralgia of the heart, and Mrs. M. L. Orton, who has been unable to walk from rheumatism. After Hammond's visit Mrs. Orton was able to walk again.

Hammond goes into a trance when healing and claims that the spirit of a German doctor tells him what treatment to give. Hammond refuses to accept money for his services.—Chicago Record.

GREW HIS OWN COFFIN.

Queer Doings of a Dying Judge In Indiana.

Judge Oren K. Farthing of Bartholomew county, Ind., who is now 87 years old, was in his day a prominent lawyer and a judge. He is wealthy and eccentric. Forty years ago he planted near his front doorstep a walnut, with the avowed intention of securing from the tree timber for his coffin. The tree throve steadily. The other day, feeling strongly the infirmities of age, the judge ordered the tree cut down and sawed into boards. Then, by his direction, the carpenter took his measure and began the coffin.

Recently the judge suffered a paralytic stroke, and he is now urging the carpenter to make haste. The physician says that the judge cannot live more than a few days.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Few Notable Facts.

Now that the Cotton States exposition is a thing of the past, it is in order to review some of its most remarkable features.

First.—We made our big show a brilliant success without the attraction of horse racing.

Second.—No gambling or betting in any shape was permitted.

Third.—We did not have to violate the Sabbath in order to draw crowds.

Fourth.—We kept the liquor traffic strictly regulated, closing the saloons at 10 o'clock and allowing no wine, spirits or beer to be sold on Sunday.—Atlanta Constitution.

Bad For the Rice Industry.

An English magistrate has decided that to throw rice after a wedding party is punishable as assault. If this reading of the law is adopted in America, it will afford an opportunity for a neat revenge to many irate young couples who have been betrayed during their honeymoon by the periodical shedding of rice grains from various parts of their apparel.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

THE SEA IN HARNESS.

A MARVELOUS INVENTION FOR PROPELLING VESSELS.

Movement of Sea and Ship Compresses the Air Which Supplies the Power—Successful Test Made of Device—Company Already Formed to Exploit the Idea.

A new invention, which promises to revolutionize the coastwise freight carrying trade of the world, was successfully tested in Providence a few days since. A number of the leading men in local financial circles were present at the trial, and all were enthusiastic at the success of the device.

While many of the foremost inventors have been spending years in attempting to harness Niagara falls an old sailor has succeeded in harnessing the ocean, and, if one may judge by the success of the model, it will not be long before the cost of fuel will be one of the smallest items in the expense of running a freight steamer. At present the inventor, George W. Price, has no intention of applying his invention to the use of the ocean greyhounds, but an attempt will be made to use it upon the slower Atlantic steamers.

The invention is nothing more nor less than the utilization of the forces of the ocean to obtain therefrom a means of motive power for craft at sea. If there are any two things of which there is an overabundance on the ocean, they are air and motion, and the inventor has succeeded in obtaining his motive power from these simple factors, by an ingenious device of using a swinging cargo attached to air compressors in such a manner that every motion of the vessel, however slight, whether pitching or oscillating, acts as a means to compress the air, which, being conveyed to an ordinary upright boiler, quickly attains the necessary amount of pressure, which, let into the engine, starts it in motion, and the propellers or twin screws send the craft riding over the waves.

The details of the device are simple. The air compressors are housed on deck, and any motion of the water forces the air into them by means of a piston. In a vessel of 3,000 tons only one-third of the space would be used, and in this space there would be a large steel compartment, which would be hung on trunnions in such a manner as to meet every motion of the waves. In this 1,000 tons of the cargo would be housed, so that the cargo would provide its own motive power, and when the vessel is empty the compartment will be filled with water. In this way, the inventor claims, the vessel would not have to go into a coaling station, but little fuel would have to be carried, and the services of an engineer could be dispensed with, as a common seaman would be able to manage the new power, the turning of a screw being all that is needed to regulate the speed.

As yet the inventor has devised no scheme for storing the air, so it would be necessary for vessels to get up steam when entering a harbor. The test, however, has demonstrated that the invention can be used with the greatest success at any point not less than two miles from shore.

Mr. Price has also succeeded in putting his invention to other uses. As was demonstrated, the same power can be utilized to run a dynamo, by which the boat can be lighted by electricity, and to run the donkey engine with which the sails are hoisted and lowered.

The invention is one of plain mechanics, the force of weight and the power contained in the roll and swell of the ocean having been used to furnish the motive power. It is estimated that the cost of placing this complete device in an ordinary boat will not exceed $5,000. It can be used in any large or small sailing vessel.

All of the stock in the present company has already been taken by Providence capitalists, and New York and Boston financial men are already considering the advisability of forming a syndicate to control the subcompanies in this country and Europe. The company has already been capitalized for $250,000, but the secret of the invention has been kept sub rosa until the public test was made in Narragansett bay. The working model is seven feet long and is built like an ordinary barge. It is supplied with a swinging cargo and an ordinary rudder and propeller.

The inventor, George W. Price, was born in Smithtown, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1850. On March 14, 1864, he made his first voyage as a cabin boy, and from that time until June of last year he has followed the sea. On Sept. 4, 1876, he was wrecked on the steamer Senora, from San Francisco to Liverpool. He has also been in the United States revenue service, and his last position was first mate on the Benjamin F. Poole.

For more than ten years Mr. Price has been at work upon his invention, but early last year he made a practical demonstration of the device, and it was so successful that he decided to leave the sea and perfect his plans. His first step was to obtain the support of local capitalists, and, being a skillful mechanic, he took charge of the work of building his model, which was done at the works of the Cruikshank company in Providence. Mr. Price does not claim that his invention will at present make more than from 7 to 12 miles an hour, so, while it would be of little value to the fast ocean steamers, the great saving in fuel and running expenses will make it of inestimable value to the slower ocean steamers and the freight and other vessels that are engaged in the coastwise trade. It is to be placed on the market at once.—New York Journal.

New State Capitol For Mississippi.

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi state senate providing for the building of a new state capitol to cost $1,000,000. The bill provides for the issuance of bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, a tax levy of $500,000 to pay the interest and a sinking fund to pay the principal.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

—AND—

Stomach AND Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhea,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '8[illegible]
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKERSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana,
Montgomery County, } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. PRAT[illegible] of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood, am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at $1.25 each is entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggists order direct from

Six Bottles for $6.00 Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Sold only by W. B. FOYE,
DRUGGIST, Marion, O.

Bargains In Overcoats!

Every Overcoat in the store will be sold at the wholesale cost—Men's, Boys' and Children's. These reductions are from the original low price of all coats and not from new figures which have been placed there for the occasion.

Bargains In Suits!

We have never made such tremendous cuts in the prices of our Men's Suits as we have this season. All small lots will be closed out at half their actual worth. We make it a rule to close out all odds and ends regardless of price and it will well pay you to look through them; you may find something that just matches what you have at home.

Sam Oppenheimer,

Strictly One Price, Bennett Block.

SMOKELESS COAL

JUST THE NICEST YOU EVER SAW.

Also Pittson Egg and Chestnut,
LeHigh Valley--all sizes, Scranton--all sizes,
And Massillon, Raymond City, Sedalia and
Hocking Coal

AT **S. E. DeWOLFE'S.**

D. A. FRANK & CO.

The Fair's Heading to a Page Ad.

The following Ad was in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune. We copy it for the benefit of Marion advertisement readers, as every word of it (except the years in business) are truths which can be justly said of OUR store:

"The watchword of the day is Economy--and there s no such good place to practice it as here.

"For 20 years we have made it more profitable for the people to trade here than at any other store--a broad statement this--but we have always backed it up with the merchandise. In these days of glaring exaggeration and unfilled promises in newspaper announcements, it is particularly gratifying for us to note the unusually large proportion of increase in our business and the generous response to our ads. Many people evidently are growing tired of being fooled, and recognize the fact more than ever that our statements need no discounting. We don't offend your intelligence by inflating "values" and placing ridiculous "worths" on the goods we advertise. We claim to and do give a better return for the money than elsewhere. The longest experience, capital, the immensity of our purchases and our willingness to sell at the small-margin of profit are excellent reasons for making this possible.

"Tomorrow's sale is full of that superior merit that wins customers and holds them."

TOMELY DENIES

He Says He Knows Nothing About the LaRue Gang.

Amos Tomely, the LaRue chicken thief, who is now serving out a big, stiff sentence in the county jail, denies the report that he can implicate a crowd of thirty. It was reported that Tomely had made the statement that he could give the names of at least thirty fellow about LaRue who were connected with the gang and had been guilty of stealing chickens.

This, he says, is absolutely false He never said any such thing, does not know that a gang exists, and if he did know anything would not give it away.

LOCAL MENTION.

Call 185 for anything in the meat line.

A fine roast for dinner can be had by calling up 185. 51-t4

Mary Denison Gailey will appear at Prof. Cobb's recital Friday evening. 1d

No agent will give you as good insurance for as little money as H. N. Love. 38tf

The celebrated Maple Hill lump coal for sale by Linsley & Lawrence. Telephone No. 6 33-tf

Prof. Darling and William Crouso have formed a partnership and will tune pianos.

The Ladies' society of the Lutheran church will meet this evening at the home of Mrs C W. Romuser, on Cherry street.

The young people of the Free Baptist church have decided to hold a Washington supper on the evening of February 22.

Model Tent, No. 157, Knights of the Maccabees, will install its officers this evening, and after the installation a banquet will be given.

Drake's livery, hack and baggage line, No. 128 S. State street. Prompt attention to calls for hacks for trains, parties or funerals. Phone No. 166. 49t6

W. C. T. U. meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at 4th door north of Blue Front clothing store. 270-wtf SECRETARY

Ladies wishing sanitary treatment at their own homes in the line of vapor, medicated and electric baths can be accommodated by calling on Mrs. Dr. P. E. Harding. 46tf

Miss Carolyn E. Haines, having closed a very successful term of teaching, will accept a few more pupils in piano instruction, sight reading and ensemble work, at her studio, 283 south Main street. 45-wed-sat-12

The Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual meeting and election of officers Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the church parlors. By order of Pres.
1913 MRS. M. LEONARD.

The Benefit society, a mutual organization of the Lutheran church, met at the church Tuesday night. One new member was elected, and the first sick benefit that has been necessary to settle for a year was paid. The society is a substantial one, and is growing in popularity.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

IT WAS NOT SUICIDE

THAT IS WHAT EVIDENCE IN BEVINGTON CASE INDICATES.

Coroner's Investigation of Cause of Death of Young Hamilton Man—There's Little Doubt That He Will Decide It the Result of an Accident.

The inquest of Coroner Maddox in regard to the manner in which Lewis Bevington came to his death is dragging along slowly, but there is much evidence to show that young Bevington did not come to his death by suicide.

Samuel R. King was the last witness examined, and so far he has been the most important one. He is a baggagemaster on the Erie and was sitting in the C. and E. eating house a few minutes before the accident occurred and noticed Bevington pass by on top of a cut of cars. Bevington waved his hand at him as he passed. For a few minutes King could not think who he was, but afterwards remembered that it was Bevington, whom he had met about ten days before. The car which Bevington was to go out on was ready for the trip and he had taken great care to prepare it during the morning. Frank Craig had also seen a man on the car. The girl who is said to have seen him get off the train can not be found, and she is believed to be a myth.

Coroner Maddox stated to the STAR that the next witness would be Engineer Willetts, and that he was out of the city. His verdict will be death by a railroad accident, unless there is much evidence to the contrary brought in. The coroner does not believe that the boy committed suicide, and expects to render a verdict accordingly.

A BOTTLING PLANT.

The Marion Brewing Company Will Add To Its Plant Soon.

The Marion Brewing and Bottling company expects to erect a building to be used as bottling works as soon as spring opens up. The site for this is across the switch from the main building of the brewery. The bottled goods will be put in this department, and the office will also be placed in this building. Then there are malt houses and other minor buildings to come that will make the brewery quite an extensive plant.

The beer will be put on the market next month, and everything is in readiness. The wagon has been completed for the delivery, the horses are here and the two brews of beer are nearly ready for the public test.

Our neckwear is remarkably cheap at 25 per cent. discount. 49t3 Martin & Wiley.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FIES.

A Pleasant Pedro Party Given at Their Home on Prospect Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fies very pleasantly entertained a party of friends at their home, on Prospect street, Tuesday evening. Pedro was the game, which with refreshments made a very pleasant evening's entertainment. The following is a list of those who were present:

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs J. T. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Boalt, Mr. and Mrs. George Krause, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fish, Mrs. Frank Arrowsmith and Mrs. C. M. Burton, of Cleveland.

THE HOTEL CARLOS.

It Still Entertains a Great Many Guests and Is Becoming Popular.

The city's lodging house, which is known to the hobo world as Hotel Carlos, is becoming more popular each week that it is run, and the tramps seem to know about the accommodations that the city of Marion furnishes. Tuesday night seventeen dirty and ragged bums put up over night there This makes just 252 tramps that have been given lodging there during the month of January. This can be considered great when it is taken into consideration that the month is not near at an end.

CAUGHT AT ESPYVILLE.

Officers Arrested Thurman Tonguet Tuesday Evening.

Deputy Sheriffs Sifritt and Gompf went out to the home of Stewart Tonguet at Espyville, Tuesday evening, and arrested Thurman Tonguet, his son, who was wanted in Hardin county for forgery and for forfeiting his bond in a case when he was held on another charge.

The officers telephoned to Kenton that they had Tonguet and the sheriff of Hardin county came over this morning and took him back with him to Kenton.

Our hats at 25 per cent. discount, are great bargains. 49t3 Martin & Wiley.

The Cooper W. R. C. will give a supper in the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs Mary I. Dull in the Fisher block, on Thursday evening, January 30, 1896 A cordial invitation is extended the public. A good warm supper will be served, and a social time is anticipated. Watch the papers for further particulars. SECRETARY.

Captain Ragan, the veteran railway mail clerk, has resigned He has been in the service for thirty-one years, and took out one of the first mail cars on the old N. Y. P. and O. road He was the instructor of Lewis Bevington, the young man who was so suddenly killed Sunday.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

THIS IS INVENTORY WEEK.

Our January sale goes merrily on, augmented by many lots that the inventory says must be sold. We positively will not invoice goods if they can be sold at any price. This week we shall make a great effort to close ont many lines.

PRICES WILL DO IT!

ONE TABLE PILED FULL of Ladies' Wraps, mostly Jackets, but a few Long Cloaks, select what you can use at **$1.00 Each**

TWO HUNDRED YARDS Fancy Braid Dress Trimmings, many of them expensive goods The price has been made. **5c Per Yd**

Come to Our Store This Week.

LINEN DEPARTMENT—One Lot Fancy Linen Pieces, slightly shop worn, will be closed out at just half price **50c On the Dollar**

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—Just received the last at the price: 600 yards fine French serges—soft all-wool goods. We will sell them for 10 days at **25 Cents**

All Over the Store Special lines are being closed out.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The county commissioners were engaged today in going over the reports of the various road committees.

The Stone Fence club of this city will go to Bucyrus Thursday night, in a body, to attend the policemen's ball.

The condition of Frank Grubb, at the county jail, does not improve. He is confined in the woman's department, where his wife cares for him.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cass arrived here today from Mansfield, and expects to make this city their future home. Mr. Cass is a telegraph operator and is employed on the Erie.

Miss Lena Mae Dix, of the Columbia School of Oratory of Chicago, has issued invitations to a matinee recital at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, January 25.

A. H. Schuman, of Port Huron, Mich., editor of the Thresherman Review, was in the city Monday. He came here to visit the Huber and Marion Manufacturing works, and was pleased with both.

The motion of the defendants in error in the case of Neil Nicholson McNeil against Elisha B. Durfee, to dismiss the case was overruled in the circuit court and the case was heard today by the court.

Martin J. Burke, the present efficient deputy under Judge Schultz, is out as a candidate for the democratic nomination for probate judge. Mr. Burke is one of the first to announce himself, and if there is anything in the "early bird" theory his friends hope that it will work to Mr. Burke's advantage.

Dr. Maddox received a letter this morning from a lady in Lancaster, O., inquiring about the details of the recent baby show, and stating that the Episcopal church at that place contemplated a similar enterprise. The doctor turned the letter over to the young lady managers of the exhibition.

Our hats at 25 per cent. discount, are great bargains. 49t3 Martin & Wiley.

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. L. Nicklas was at Lima Tuesday.

Mrs. J. F. McNeal was at Columbus today.

Mayor Nichols made a business trip to LaRue today.

Messrs. Lee and Osborne were over from Caledonia today on business.

Edward List and wife, of Lima, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wren.

J. C. Rayl returned to Mt. Victory today, after a week spent in this city.

I. W. Boswell, special agent of the Smith-Premier typewriter, was in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. J. B. Layton is the guest of relatives in Upper Sandusky. She is expected home this evening.

Joe W. Hopley, of the Bucyrus Telegraph, was in the city Tuesday evening, taking the polo game for his paper.

Michael Clary and Daniel Lawrence were at Columbus Tuesday as delegates to the anti-saloon league from the Total Abstinence society.

Blum & Son have put in a telephone, No. 185.

Olentangy Officers.

The following officers were installed by Olentangy council, Royal Arcanum, Tuesday night, by the deputy grand regent and Prof. Arthur Powell: Fred Straub, regent; J. H. Stoll, vice regent; E. E. Bush, past regent; S. G. Kleinmaier, orator; E. H. Kaffensperger, secretary; H. True, treasurer; I. E. Osbun, collector; C. H. Martin, guide; Charles Schaffner, chaplain; A. Langenbacher, warden; G. Rosenberg, sentry.

D. T. McWott, of Canada, will be the representative here of the grand council of Ohio from the supreme council, which is to be held here this year.

Take HOOD'S PILLS for Your Liver

COAL

L. B. GURLEY
Sole Agent for
Sunday Creek Coal
Office North of Jail.
TELEPHONE NO. 67

I. B. Carlisle,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **Cash Grocer**

Saves Money for the Consumer.

3 Pounds Leaf Lard	25cts
10 Pounds Pure Buckwheat Flour	25cts
$1.00 Flour now per sack	90cts
Star, Lenox and Werk's Soap 7 bars for	25cts
Sifted Grain Pepper per pound	15cts
Best Package Coffee per package	20cts

Selling strictly For cash enables us to make the Lowest Prices on all kinds of Groceries.

These Are Only a Few of
The Low Prices We Have in Store for You.

COAL!

BEST HARD AND SOFT COAL at
Linsley & Lawrence's.
Telephone No. 6.

The Watchword of The Day Is Economy, and There's No Such Good Place to Practice It As Here.

FOR four years we have made it more profitable for the people to trade here than at any other store—a broad statement this—but we have always backed it up with the merchandise. In these days of glaring exaggeration and unfilled promises in newspaper announcements it is particularly gratifying for us to note the unusually large proportion of increase in our business and the penerous response to our ads. Many people evidently are growing tired of being fooled, and recognize fact more than ever that our statements need no discounting. We don't offend your intelligence by inflating "values" and placing ridiculous "worths" on the goods we advertise. We claim to and do give a better return for the money than elsewhere. The longest experience, capital, the immensity of our purchases and our willingness to sell at the smallest margin of profit are excellent reasons for making this possible.

OUR JANUARY SALE
IS FULL OF THAT
SUPERIOR MERIT
THAT WINS
CUSTOMERS AND
HOLDS THEM.

Big Mark-Down in Jackets and Capes.

Now is the time for big bargains in the Cloak Department. We are very anxious to close out this stock before February 1st and are making great sacrifices to bring about this result.

Stylish Jackets that have sold up to $12.00, now	$4.50
Stylish Jackets that have sold up to $15.00, now	$7.00
Stylish Jackets that sold up $22.50, now	$9.00
One-half off on all fur capes. Fur Capes that sold at $25.00, now	$12.50
Men's Heavy Ribbed Drawers, the 50c quality, now	19c
Heavy 4-4 Brown Muslin	4½c
Bleached Table Linens	29c

Unbleached Table Linen, 20 and	25c
Good Stout Working Shirts for men.	25c
Men's Scotch Gloves, 50 grade	25c
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, special lots to close, 25c, 40c, 50c.	75c
Ladies' and Misses' 50c Fascinators	25c
Blankets in Cotton and all wool go into this sale at	59c to $5.00 per pair.

REMNANTS.

More remnants, longer remnants, choicer remnants and cheaper remnants than ever before. Hundreds of desirable short lengths in the richest and rarest treasures of the silk and worsted looms.

New high class noveltices in Dress Goods and plain materials marked especially for the Big January Sale.

UHLER, PHILLIPS & CO.